



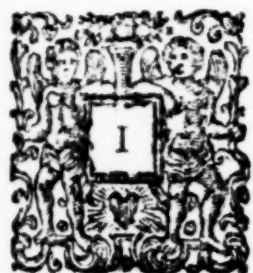
GREAT THE
Literary Magazine :

For M A Y, 1758.

REPLY to the SPEECH upon the Prussian Treaty inserted in our
last. (See p. 149.)

(For the Names of the Speakers in this Academy, see the Index to this Volume of
our Magazine.)

SIR,



Don't by any means rise up to interrupt that unanimity which my worthy friend over the way so very properly recommended at the close of his speech. I think the occasion requires unanimity, and that we ought to embrace every opportunity of discovering to the world how ready we are to support his Majesty in this just and necessary war. But, Sir, just and necessary as it is, my opinion with regard to Continental connections, is so far from being alter'd, that it is strengthened upon the present occasion.

I therefore rise up, Sir, to explain the motives why I am for enabling his Majesty to make good the stipulations of the treaty before us. I am sensible how apt some ministers have been to press, as it were, precedents into their service, without considering, or rather seeming to consider, the essential characters that distinguish measures and conjunctures.

I am, I own it, a profess'd enemy to our intermeddling in the affairs of the continent; I always have been so, and every day's experience of my life,

confirms me in that aversion. But, Sir, I am none of those who pretend that no conjuncture can happen to render *Great Britain* necessarily and wisely a party in a continental war. I think the present conjuncture is of that kind. I think we are called upon by every tie of duty, honour, interest and religion, to support his Majesty in the engagements he has so wisely, and with such probability of success, form'd for the deliverance of *Europe*. Notwithstanding that, gentlemen will pardon me if I differ widely from them in my opinion of the manner in which we ought to espouse a continental interest of any kind. Some gentlemen, Sir, are laudably biassed in favour of those measures, that half a century ago humbled the pride of our natural and inveterate enemy. That undoubtedly, Sir, was a most glorious *Æra*; but it was a glory that cost us dear; and some gentlemen have been known to think, that nothing is truly glorious that is attended with the evils and calamities which the triumphs of those days cost us. Without carrying matters so far, Sir, I really am of opinion, that we might have obtain'd the same ends with much less expence both of blood

and

and treasure; which surely would have rendered the ends much more desirable, unless gentlemen should adopt the vulgar notion, *The more cost the more honour.*

My honourable friend was greatly in the right when he displayed the importance of this war, but really, Sir, I cannot help thinking that wealth is the main spring of this, and indeed of all other nations. It is to the body politic what blood is to the natural body, the more we husband it in a proper way, the more vigorous we are. It is from this maxim only that I am for supporting the measure now under your consideration. It happily deviates from all the expensive extravagant schemes that avarice and ambition have often dictated in this country, and I am firmly of opinion will effectually answer the purposes of our Allies as well as our own.

I agree with my honourable friend in all the encomiums he has pass'd upon that glorious monarch who now stands forth the bulwark of the protestant religion, and of the liberties of *Europe*, I may say, of mankind. But, Sir, important and momentous (and nothing can be more so) as the cause is in which he fights, I cannot take upon me to say that my voice should have been for our engaging in this war, had we concerned ourselves in it after any other manner than in the stipulations of the treaty now before us. For tho' I agree in the main with the sentiments of my honourable friend who spoke last; yet I cannot think that the interest of *Great-Britain* leads her to support upon the continent of *Europe*, a war which was begun upon the continent of *America*. Give me leave farther, Sir, to say, it does not clearly appear to me, that the successes of his *Prussian* Majesty can be, in any shape, decisive of our quarrel in *America*; or that our differences with *France* have any manner of connection with those between the Courts of *Versailles* and *Berlin*.

The business therefore, Sir, that ought to employ the attention of *Great-Britain* at present is, how to draw to herself consequential advantages from the success of the *Prussian* arms: for really I am not so sanguine as to imagine, that we either have reap'd, or can reap any immediate benefits from it. This I think is the great merit which the ministers who have conducted the treaty before us, can plead. It is very plain from the declarations made by the court of *Berlin*, that we have hitherto look'd upon ourselves as quite unconnected with the success of his *Prussian* Majesty; and I cannot help thinking we were very much in the right so to do. For however wise the measures, and however glorious the successes of his *Prussian* Majesty have been, it is certain that the interest of *Great-Britain* had no manner of relation to the quarrel between him and the Court of *Vienna*.

I therefore, Sir, cannot help thinking it extremely absurd to charge the ministry who have advised or negotiated the treaty before us with a dilatory conduct. I shall not pretend, Sir, to say, by whose influence it was that we voted the large sum we have paid, or are to pay, for forming the army of observation. But, Sir, if the ministers who advised that measure, had imagin'd that we were too dilatory in forming closer connections with his *Prussian* Majesty; why was not that money apply'd for his support? I own, Sir, I should have thought it wrong if it had, but still I should have thought it better apply'd than in the manner it was apply'd.

And here, Sir, I must take an opportunity of expressing both my surprise and sorrow at the reflections I have both read and heard upon the conduct of the army, which I think was very properly termed, the army of observation. I shall be the last man in this House to defend the property of the measure itself, but I will venture to say, that the Royal personage who commanded it, acted with as much

courage

courage and good conduct, as any general ever did under like circumstances. I say, Sir, under like circumstances, for I can't help thinking that all of them were very discouraging, and some of them, perhaps, deserved a harsher epithet. They were, Sir, at least, such, if any credit is to be given to public report, as brought no manner of assistance or relief to his *Prussian* Majesty, so that I must consider the formers of that measure as thinking themselves quite detached from any obligation to assist him.

An honourable gentleman who sits near me, was pleased to say, that the measure was well intended, but was disappointed by unforeseen accidents. I with the honourable person had mentioned one of those accidents. I know of none. There was not a single accident happened in the whole course of the campaign, that was not foreseen and foretold. The vigour of his Royal Highness's operations was cramped by the very nature of his commission, which put him at the head — of what? — an army of observation! It was, Sir, foreseen and foretold a twelvemonth before, that if the *French* were in earnest to invade *Hanover*, it was impossible for this country to form any measures that could defeat them.

It was equally certain, Sir, that his Majesty in his electoral capacity could not defend his dominions under the unfortunate circumstance of an invasion from *France*, favoured by her unnatural conjunction with the Court of *Vienna*. I dare to say, Sir, there was not a man of sense in *Hanover*, who entertain'd the smallest hopes that his country could be sav'd by the army of observation. But, Sir, that was not the most unfortunate circumstance for his Royal Highness. For he was at the head of an army not only greatly inferior to his enemy; but, if I am not greatly misinformed, a strong party in his Majesty's electoral counsels was for submitting to *France*, rather than hazard the desolation of the Electorate by an ill-judged and unequal

opposition. This, Sir, I am apt to think, was the real state of the case, and was the true cause that laid his Royal Highness under the disagreeable Necessity of concluding that convention, which so much astonished all *Europe*.

Gentlemen have been lavish of their praises of the behaviour of the *Hanoverians* since that time; and I agree that no troops could behave better than they have done of late. But, Sir, to what has this been owing; but to the injustice, insolence, and rapaciousness of a needy General. — Give me leave to ask any gentleman, whether he believes, if the *French* had, *bona fide*, observed the terms of the convention, astonishing as it was, that his Majesty, or his electoral counsels, could have had any pretext for putting his troops again in motion. No, Sir, happily for *Hanover*, and indeed for all *Europe*, the *French* most infamously rendered the convention void, by breaking almost every article of it, by which his Majesty's electoral subjects, who had favoured the convention, found themselves and their country in a worse state than ever. They therefore had no safety but in despair; and notwithstanding the menaces of the *French* General, they threw off his yoke, and once more drew their swords for their country.

Upon the whole, therefore, Sir, it is plain, that his *Prussian* Majesty was not the primary object of that Ministry which concerted the scheme of an army of observation, to which *Great-Britain* contributed so very largely. It is not therefore with the very best grace that gentlemen accuse the formers of the treaty before us, of being dilatory in our measures. His *Prussian* Majesty, Sir, would have entertain'd, I dare to say, a very mean opinion of our understanding, had we laid ourselves under any obligations to have paid him a shilling before we were perfectly secure against all apprehensions of a separate peace. The treaty before us, Sir, does secure us against such apprehensions; which I will take the liberty

to say, were at one time but too well founded. It is, Sir, against common sense to imagine, that if *France*, immediately after the battle lost by his *Prussian* Majesty, had offer'd to take off from him the weight of her arms, that that Monarch would have been so blind to his own interest, as not to have returned to his alliance. It was owing to the insatiable revenge, and unaccountable madness of the Court of *Vienna*, that some accommodation of that kind did not then take place, and if it had, who could have blam'd him after the convention of *Cleveshaven* was concluded? Could he not have very plainly turned the tables upon us, by telling us, that as he was under no manner of obligation to us, we had nothing to accuse him of. But, Sir, the inveteracy of the Court of *Vienna*, as I have already hinted, by a very odd turn, prov'd his happiness. For it gave him no leisure for negotiating, and he found his safety in the greatness of his danger, which obliged him to exert himself in so wonderful a manner as effected his deliverance.

My honourable friend seemed to be alarmed at the supposition of what the event would have been, had things taken a different turn. Why really, Sir, it is very fortunate for us that matters stand as they do with his *Prussian* Majesty; but I cannot for my life, suffer myself to imagine, that any event in *Germany* could have affected us in *Great-Britain*. Neither can I entirely agree with my Honourable friend, in giving the *French* marine a superiority, or indeed an equality to ours. I am free enough to own that their officers are brave, but I can by no means be of opinion, that the *French* seamen are in any degree comparable to our tars, when they are well command'd. Neither do I conceive that their ships are superior to ours in any respect. Clean ships of one nation, will certainly sail better than foul ships of another nation, and our ships are generally more at sea than the *French* ones are, and

therefore in certain encounters they have had some superiority on that account. But all that, Sir, is merely accidental. It is true, I do believe and admit, that the weight of metal on board the *French* ships, is generally greater than on board ours. But, Sir, as I don't pretend experimentally to know any thing of sea-affairs, I have talk'd with some gentlemen that do, and they all assure me, that what is called the weight of metal, is, in most cases, so far from being an advantage, that it is of detriment in an engagement; I mean, Sir, that kind of unfizable, unwieldy metal, that large *French* ships of war generally carry; and indeed, Sir, theory and common sense, and I believe experience likewise, confirms this opinion.

But, Sir, whatever bad successes we have had, whatever miscarriages have happened, are not subjects of our present deliberation. The treaty now before us, seems to put things into a new system, and more than probably will give a new face of affairs to *Europe*. By it, the interest of his *Prussian* Majesty and our interest become the same; and my voice shall be for this treaty, as it presents a fair and rational prospect of serving the original object of *Great Britain* in the present war, I mean our *American* interest. But I really must be free enough to declare, that I think it would have been preposterous for us to have launched out into the expence we incur by this treaty, either last year or the year before, or to have given one shilling without being assur'd, as we now are, that his *Prussian* Majesty would make no separate peace.

At the same time, Sir, tho' I think the money we are to pay him a very large sum, yet I think it a very small one compared to the vast sums we must have expended, had we sent him troops instead of money. I really, Sir, don't know, considering the modern way of multiplying expences, which expences, as things have been suffer'd to run on, are unavoidable by the most active œconomy, whether the marching,

ching, encamping, countermarching, embarking, disembarking, twelve or fifteen thousand men, horse, foot, baggage and artillery, with the hire of the transports to carry them, would not have exhausted the whole sum that we are here stipulating, to pay for one year. Therefore, Sir, I repeat it, that I am for this treaty, but my voice should have been against any treaty that tended to oblige us to enter into this alliance in any other shape, or upon any other terms.

The HISTORY of our own LANGUAGE concluded, from p. 153.

WE must not leave the times preceding the restoration of *Charles the Second*, without mentioning one *Lilly*, who was author of some pieces which he called plays, one of which is printed in *Mr. Dodgley's* collection. His stile is a kind of a prodigy for neatness, clearness and precision. But those were no recommendations to the times in which he liv'd. The learned of those days thought they indicated levity and slightness. He is, it is true, full of antitheses, and he carries the neatness of his language sometimes to a ridiculous affectation; yet a judicious head may receive great improvement by reading his works, which are now scarcely ever mentioned.

Chillingworth was one among the very few writers of that period, who had great strength, and great perspicuity of diction, both which flowed from a deep judgment, and an honest heart. But the very beauty of his stile depreciated it with the learned men of his times, as proceeding from superficial learning, and his contemporaries scarcely mention him as a writer; though after times have done him more justice.

But the great and brightest luminary of *English* diction, for the purposes of business and history, was the Earl of *Clarendon*. He was bred a lawyer, but seems to have made no great proficiency in the thorny paths of that, or any other, science. He betook himself to court, and his long habit of business at home and abroad, gave him a perfect insight into the characters of men, which he knew how to describe with great justness and beauty of

stile. His narrative is more natural and intelligible than that of any author, and there is an original manner in his composition that never yet has been caught. His history has the merit of being destitute of all the rules that have been laid down for history-writing; and yet, to shew the inanity of those rules, it is indisputably the best that ever was wrote, whether we consider his stile, his veracity, or his manner. But as a writer his merit is confined to that of an historian, for his stile as a philosopher or a divine is poor and perplexed.

We are now arrived at the age of *Charles the Second*, which our countrymen term the age of wit and immorality. The King himself had great strictures of knowledge, and some of wit, and his courtiers were generally men who had been brought up in the school of affliction and experience. For this reason, perhaps, when the sunshine of their fortune return'd, they gave too great a loose to pleasure, and language was by them cultivated only as a mode of elegance. Hence, it became more enervated, and was dash'd with quaintnesses which gives the public writings of those times a very illiberal air. *Leſrange*, who was by no means so bad a writer as some have represented him to be, was sunk in party-writing, and having generally the worst side of the argument, he often had recourse to scolding, pertness, and consequently a vulgarity that discovers itself even in his more liberal compositions. He is the first writer I find upon record, who regularly enlisted himself under the banners of a party for pay, and fought for it through right and wrong for upwards of forty campaigns. This intrepidity gain'd him the esteem of *Cromwell* himself, and the papers he wrote even just before the revolution, with almost the rope about his neck, have the same characters of perseverance. That he was a standard-writer cannot be disown'd, because a great many very eminent authors form'd their stile by his. But his standard was far from being a just one; tho' when party considerations are set aside, he certainly has elegance, ease and perspicuity.

Dryden tho' a great and undisputed genius, had the same caste as *Leſrange*. Even his plays discover him to be a party-man, and the same principle infects his stile in other respects; but the *English* tongue as it stands at present, is greatly indebted to *Dryden*. He was the first who gave it regular harmony, and discovered its latent powers. It was his pen that

that form'd the *Congreves*, the *Priors*, and the *Addisons* who succeeded him; and had it not been for *Dryden*, we never should have known a *Pope*, at least in the meridian lustre he now displays. But Mr. *Dryden's* excellencies as a writer were not confined to poetry. There is in his prose writings an ease and elegance that never have yet been so well united in works of criticism.

The *English* language owes very little to *Otway*, tho' next to *Shakespeare*, he was the greatest genius *England* ever produc'd in Tragedy. But his excellencies lay in quick, but bright gleams, of the moving and the pathetic. He appears to have had no learning and no critical knowledge, and to have liv'd in great distress. Here I cannot omit an anecdote concerning him. When he dy'd, which he did in an obscure house near the *Minories*, he had about him the copy of a tragedy which it seems he had sold to *Bentley* the bookseller, for I have seen an advertisement at the end of one of *Leffrange's* political papers, offering a reward to any one who should bring it to his shop. What an invaluable treasure was, perhaps, there irretrievably lost!

Lee had great command of language, and vast force of expression, to which the best of our succeeding dramatic poets were much indebted: *Rosce* in particular, seems to have caught the manner of *Lee*, tho' he is in all respects his inferior. The other poets of that reign contributed but little towards improving the *English* tongue, and I am not sure whether they did not injure it. Immorality has its cant as well as party, and many shocking expressions now crept into our language. The upper galleries, by the prevalence of party-spirit, were courted with great assiduity, and a horse-laugh following ribaldry, the chastity as well as energy of diction was over-look'd, or neglected.

The first was recovered, tho' the latter never was. For tho' purity of stile was disregarded in plays and party-writings, it still prevailed amongst men of character and business. The dispatches of Sir *Richard Fanshawe*, Sir *William Godolphin*, Lord *Avington*, and many other ministers of state, are all of them in a manly pure diction. Sir *William Temple*, tho' a man of no learning, had great knowledge and experience. He wrote always like a man sense and a gentleman, and his stile is the model by which the best prose writers in the reign of *Queen Ann*, form'd theirs. The beauties of Mr. *Locke's* stile,

tho' not so much celebrated, are as striking as that of his understanding. He never says more nor less than he ought, and never makes use of a word that he could have changed for a better. The same observation holds good of Doctor *Samuel Clarke*.

Mr. *Locke* was a philosopher, his antagonist *Stillingfleet* Bishop of *Worcester*, was a man of learning, and therefore the contest between them was unequal. The clearness of Mr. *Locke's* head renders his language perspicuous, the learning of *Stillingfleet's* clouds his. This is another instance of the superiority of good sense over learning, towards the improvement of a language.

There is nothing peculiar to the language of Archbishop *Tillotson*, but his manner of writing is inimitable, for one who reads him wonders why he himself did not think and speak in that very manner. The turn of his periods is agreeable tho' artless, and every thing he says seems to flow spontaneously from inward conviction. *Barrow*, tho' greatly his superior in learning, falls short of him in other respects.

The time seems to be at hand, when justice will be done to Mr. *Cowley's* prose, as well as poetical writings, and tho' his friend Doctor *Sprat* Bishop of *Rochester*, in his diction falls far short of the abilities for which he has been celebrated, yet there is sometimes a flow in his periods that is happy, and looks somewhat like eloquence. The stile of his successor *Atterbury*, has been much commended by his friends, which always happens when a man distinguishes himself in party, but there is in it nothing extraordinary. Even the speech which he made for himself at the bar of the House of Lords, before he was sent to exile, is void of all eloquence, tho' it has been cry'd up by his friends to such a degree, that his enemies have suffered it to pass uncensur'd.

The philosophical manner of Lord *Shaftsbury's* writing, is nearer to that of *Cicero*, than any *English* author has yet arrived at, but had *Cicero* wrote in *English*, his composition would have greatly exceeded that of his Lordship. The diction of the latter is beautiful, but it is a beauty that upon nearer inspection carries with it evident symptoms of affectation. This has been attended with very disagreeable consequences to the *English* language. Nothing is so easy to copy as affectation, and his Lordship's rank and fame have procur'd him more imitators in *Britain* than

than any other author I know ; and who have faithfully preserv'd all his blemishes without one of his beauties.

Mr. *Trenchard* and Doctor *Davenant* were political writers of great abilities in diction, and their pamphlets are now standards in that way of writing. They were followed by Dean *Swift*, who, tho' in some other respects far their superior, never could arise to the manliness and clearness of their diction in political writing.

They were, however, all of them exceeded by the late Lord *Bolingbroke*, whose fort lay in that province ; for as a philosopher and a critic he was ill qualified, being destitute of virtue for the one, and of learning for the other. His writings against Sir *Robert Walpole*, are incomparably the best part of his works. The personal and perpetual antipathy he had for that family, to whose places he thought his own abilities had a right, gave a glow to his stile, and an edge to his manner, that never has been yet equalled in political writing. His misfortunes and disappointments gave his mind a turn, which his friends mistook for philosophy, and at one time of his life he had the art to impose the same belief upon some of his enemies. His idea of a patriot King, which I reckon (as indeed it was) amongst his writings against Sir *Robert Walpole*, is an absolute Master-piece of diction. Even in his other works his stile is excellent ; but where a man either does not, or will not understand the subject he writes on, there must always be a deficiency of diction. In politics he was generally master of what he undertook. Mr. *Addison* is a name, that, for a happy and natural stile, will be always an honour to *British* literature. His diction indeed wants nerves, but it is equal to all the subjects he undertakes to handle, as he never (at least in his finish'd works) attempts any thing in either the argumentative or demonstrative way.

Tho' Sir *Richard Steel*'s reputation as a public writer, was owing to his connections with Mr. *Addison*, yet after their animacy was form'd, *Steel* sunk in his merit as an author. This was not owing so much to the evident superiority on the part of *Addison*, as the unnatural efforts which *Steel* made to equal or eclipse him, and which destroy'd the genuine flow of diction which is discoverable in his former compositions.

Whilst their writings engross the favour of the public, great but unsuccessful ef-

forts were made towards forming a grammar of the *English* language. The authors of those efforts went upon wrong principles. For instead of endeavouring to retrench the absurdities of our language, and bringing it to certain criterions of language, their grammars are no other than a collection of rules attempting to bring those absurdities under a regular system.

Somewhat effectual, however, might have been done towards fixing the standard of the *English* language, had it not been for the spirit of party. For both *Whigs* and *Tories* being ambitious to stand at the head of so great a design, the Queen's death happened before any plan of an academy could be resolved on.

Mean while the necessity of such an institution, became every day more apparent. The periodical and political writers which then swarm'd, adopted the very worst manner of *Lestranger*, till not only all decency, but all propriety of language was lost in the nation. *Lestly* a pert writer, with some wit and learning, insulted the Government every week with the grossest abuse ; his stile and manner, both of which was illiberal, was imitated by *Ridpath*, *DeFoe*, *Dunton*, and others of the opposite party, and *Toland* pleaded the cause of atheism and immorality in much the same strain ; tho' it must be own'd he was capable, when he pleas'd, of writing in a much better diction.

Towards the end of Queen *Ann*'s reign, some of the greatest men in *England*, devoted their time to party, and then a much better manner obtain'd in political writing. Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Addison*, Mr. *Mainwaring*, Mr. *Steel*, and many members of both houses of parliament, drew their pens for the *Whigs* ; but they seem to have been over-matched, tho' not in argument, yet in writing, by *Bolingbroke*, *Prior*, *Swift*, *Arbuthnot*, and the other friends of the opposite party.

The writings since the period I have mentioned, are too recent, and too many of their authors are now alive, for me to pretend to characterise them here. It is sufficient to observe, that it was owing to the authors which the reign of Queen *Ann* produc'd, that the public, when left to itself, has now a much better judgment in poetry than it formerly had. Many excellent poems in blank verse, have enrich'd our language, with a variety of compound words and epithets, which in time may give

give it graces superior even to those of Greece and Rome.

The following extract is from a treatise well known to be wrote by the great author recommended so strongly by the author of the *estimate of the times*, (see vol. II. p. 129. but it is now become so scarce, as to be equal, nay superior in value, to a manuscript, the public therefore, we presume, will be pleased with an extract from so great a curiosity, and upon so curious a subject as,

A critical and philosophical ENQUIRY into the causes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Historians.

PRODIGIES and PORTENTS have infected the best writings of antiquity; and have so blotted and deformed our modern annals, that (with greater justice than Polybius has observ'd it, of the former) they may be rather called Tragedies than History. How it comes to pass that, while the other sciences are daily purging and refining themselves from the pollutions of superstitious error, that had been collecting throughout a long winter of ignorance and barbarism; history, still the longer it runs, contracts the more filth, and retains in it the additional ordure of every soil through which it passes: How this happens, I say, is somewhat of difficult disquisition. If one may be allowed to guess, this seems to be the reason: In other sciences, superstitious errors, having only the patronage of single philosophers, or sects, men take full liberty to examine them, and, unrestrained by any authority that can claim a sanction from nature or religion, take a pleasure in laying open the weakness and folly of unreasonable opinions. But in history, these things being delivered as the sentiments of whole nations; or, perhaps, as the belief of our own brave ancestors, whose benefits to posterity have advanced them to the rank of demi-gods and heroes; this sanctifies superstition, keeps us at an awful distance, restrains our enquiries, and gives error the eldership of reason. The only cause hitherto assigned, for this strange attachment of historians to the wonderful, has been Superstition, and so unquestioned is this opinion, that just as the work is more or less free from that contagion, the author, without more ado, is stiled superstitious, or otherwise.

But superstition, though one may allow it a very extended influence towards this

effect; and might give up the whole mob of monkish writers to its tyranny, won't, I presume, account for so universal a practice in men of all religions, times, and temperatures. See Titus Livius: what discordant judgments amongst the criticks concerning him! while one side pronounces him a *superstitious*, from his delight in monsters and prodigies; the other proves him a *free-thinker* from the depth and extent of his reflections. But while each reckons *superstition* the only source of this *pestilent humour*, with what difficulties are they both beset! for was he *superstitious*, could he write with that liberty of nature and religion? was he a *free-thinker*, would he immortalize the dotages of the priests and rabble?

No, we must go deeper to reach the bottom of this evil; and in exploring the dark recesses of the *human mind*, we shall discover these peculiar Weaknesses and Knaveries that are of themselves sufficient to produce the effect; and which do, in reality, often share between them this usurpation over the reasonable faculties.

I. And first of its *weakness*. There is a flaw, which was certainly in the original formation of the mind, that all its reason could never solder. But it will ever be an inlet, and most hospitable harbour of *imposure*; of which nothing is a more clear and melancholy proof, than our great facility in deceiving ourselves, and our complaisancy and constancy in the *cheat*. To this it is, that an often-vanquished *error* so resolutely keeps its ground, and even gains strength by its defeat. Compare the tales of the elder Pliny with the *pseudodoxia epidemica* of Dr. Brown, and you will be surprized to find with what zeal the sacred depositum of *error* has been transmitted from age to age, for two thousand years together, through all the changes and subversions of religion, customs and civil government: when *truth* both sacred and prophane, had submitted to the wide-wasting ravages of time, still *error* maintain'd her empire in her unchang'd antique garb and port: and if haply, by length of time, some less considerable errors have been lost, yet have their *imperfect footsteps* still kept up a kind of adoration. * Survey the general history of truth

* Witness that mysterious title our quacks often give themselves of the unborn doctor; which

Truth and Falshood, and see if one has not reason to question that boasted prerogative of the former, that she only receives strength from age, while error dissolves at its approach; at least, if we must confess, with the mythologists, that truth is the daughter of time, they can't but agree with us, That TIME IS THE SLAVE OF ERROR. Thus is deceit the darling of the mind. For was it but falshood's mask of veri-similitude that we doated after, and not some way-ward charms in her proper person, could we possibly shew so much backwardness to an examination; or treat the officious Undeceiver with such hatred and outrage?

Possessed with this fatal passion, see the multitude in crowds falling down before a Juggler's box; and assuredly, did not modesty restrain them, we should have as open declarations in favour of church and state legerdemain; for the delight we feel when the artist converts his cork-balls into apples; and the admiration, on the padlock's being invisibly clapt on the mouth of the heedless by-flander, will, I dare say, be found to be the self-same passions, stript of their formalities, that engage us in the cause of transubstantiation, and the divine right of tyranny and slavery. This weakness of the mind, being, as we observed, an original flaw, we may account it the most extended cause of this Historic

which, I believe, has puzzled many to unravel. I confess, for my own part, I was very much at a loss, till I recollected the extraordinary birth of *Æsculapius*, the great patron of physic, who, as story says, was cut from his mother's womb. Now, while he was worshipped as a God, and his providence universally acknowledged, it is very natural to suppose, that the empiricks of antiquity would claim what relation to him they could; and what carried greater circumstance along with it, than proclaiming a similitude of birth. But when poor *Æsculapius* began to be discredited, and his inspiration denied, the Crafts-men came, indeed, to be ashamed of professed relation to him; yet this silver shrine was worth money; and a veneration was accordingly preserved for it; so that though now both quack and patient have forgot the religion of it, they still keep up the old fondness for its obscurity, and, as I said above, adore the footsteps of the departed tradition.

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Timpany, but the passion (in reality different) yet, by reason of its affinity, should be carefully distinguished from superstition. The original weakness I speak of is the common ground to this passion, and, as Lord Bacon well notes, of superstition, also *. But superstition is of a later growth;

* De Augm. Scient. l. 2. c. 13. *Natura Rerum* omnibus viventibus indidit metum & formidinem, vite atque essentie sue conservatricem, ac mala ingruentia vitantem & depellentem, veruntamen *Eadem natura modum tenere nescia est*, sed timoribus salutaribus, semper vanos & inanes admiscet; adeo ut omnia (si intus conspici darentur) panicis terroribus plenissima sint; præsertim humana; & maxime omnium, apud vulgum, qui *Superstitione*, (quæ vero nihil aliud quam panicus terror est) in immensum laborat & agitur. My reader may observe thus much; that this part of my hypothesis, concerning an original weakness in human nature, and how, it is the cause of superstition, is here confirmed: to examine the particulars in which we differ, would keep me longer than my time will permit. — Here the note might have ended, had not some terrible remarks on this passage engaged my attention: for if they be just, I am deprived of all the benefit of the great Bacon's testimony. Then so it is: he is charged by Lord Shaftsbury, and by the author of the Discourse of Free-thinking, who is but the ape of that ingenious nobleman, with broaching a bold impiety in the above quotation. See the 3d vol. of the Charact. p. 69. and the Discourse, &c. p. 169. Lord Shaftsbury speaks: "This celebrated author (viz. Bacon) here quoted, by his *Natura rerum* can mean nothing less than the universal dispensing nature, erring, blindly, in the very first design, contrivance, or original frame of things, according to the opinion of Epicurus himself, whom this author (viz. Bacon) immediately afterwards cites with praise." To the same purpose his Admirer: For after so glaring an instance of foul-dealing, in a learned, witty, and virtuous young nobleman, it is no wonder that christianity should receive any outrage from men, who can imitate him in nothing, but in that unhappy prejudice he had entertained against our holy Religion; as of the later Sophists who affected to be thought followers of Plato and Aristotle, some of them could arrive at no higher a conformity than the imitation

growth; * so though superstition is never without that, that is oft without superstition. Might I have leave to be a little speculative, I believe I could entertain my reader, in shewing him how this weakness begets the love of falshood; and at the same time instruct him more fully in my Hypothesis.

Admiration, we experience to be one of the most bewitching, enthusiastic passions of the mind; and every common moralist knows, that it arises from Novelty and Surprise, the inseparable attendants of Imposture: that falshood should be the great store-house of novelty, won't appear strange to those who consider, that all lyes are of equivocal heterogeneous birth; no one has its antitype, but each is a kind of chimerical Species, of itself alone. As

imitation of the flammering of the one, and the round shoulders of the other. As, I believe, it has not been yet done; I hope my reader will excuse me from endeavouring to vindicate the great and religious Bacon from the suspicion of impiety, in the place above quoted. 'Tis to be premised then, that the ancients, besides using the words Natura and Natura rerum, ambiguously, and obscurely, in a sense, of which they had no certain, clear, determined ideas, which commonly happened; they principally understood by them these two things: 1. Communis hominum parens; Deus ipse. 2. Quædam vis ingenita; vel causa intima, in rebus universis insita; something like the Plastic nature of Dr. Cudworth. This admits no doubt. 'Tis plain, then, that Bacon was authorized by good Latin writers, to use the words Natura rerum, in the latter sense. But was this not so, yet it is allowed to writers, philosophers especially, to use a philosophical word, in their own peculiar sense; so they give open notice of it; and this Bacon has done: for being on the advancement of the several branches of science, when he comes to the mythologic (which was his favorite contemplation, and in which he has succeeded to admiration) he explains the Fable of Pan, by Nature. Pan, says Bacon is Nature. Pan was he ot by Mercury, according to the fable, &c. Natura rerum (says Bacon) Ex verbo divino, ortum habet. See now what a figure Lord Shaftsbury makes with his assertion, That Bacon can mean nothing less than the universal dispensing nature, erring blindly, &c. according to the opinion of Epicurus. But he cites Epicurus with praise it seems: agreed;

to surprize (the other concomitant of falshood) the monstruosity arising from those strange capricious combinations of ideas, afford sufficient matter for it: for lyes having no antitypes in nature, but put together at the pleasure of the inventor, must needs have all the various discordancy that a crazy imagination, or a crafty understanding is capable of conceiving. Add to this, the consequential quality of a dark, mysterious, impenetrable obscurity; and you see why this admiration is as durable as it is violent.

But Truth, (even of a new discovery) is of much cooler contemplation; as paying its court to the understanding only, by affording a regular view of its simple univocal original, with the universal relation,

and for a sentence very deserving of it; yet how little favourable he was to his character in general, we may see in this very discourse concerning Pan or Nature, where he says, Non solum profanum institueret (Epicurum scilicet) sermonem, sed etiam delipere videtur. I have only this to observe; there is a strange propensity in writers, to give the Atheist to one another. Hippocrates has been accused of atheism by some moderns, for speaking magnificently of nature; (see the treatise, intitled, Hippocrates Atheismi falso accusatus, contra Gundlingium) and our great Countryman for speaking disadvantageously of it; perhaps, with equal justice. For the world, as we said, is very suppliant of its accusations of this kind: and what, between a narrow suspicion of the Bigot, on the one hand, and the cunning and ambition of the Libertine, to contenance his impieties by great names, on the other, 'tis seldom that a very considerable writer escapes scot-free.

* See this observation admirably illustrated by Tacitus, where he speaks of prodigies in the declining reign of Otho. — He concludes the account with — &c. plura alia, [prodigia scilicet] rudibus seculis, etiam in pace observata. quæ nunc tantum in metu audiuntur: in the rude ages of Rome, the love of falshood begot by admiration, drew them to propagate the belief of prodigies: but now superstition was the cause, which arose from the distractions of the unsettled state, agreeably to Lord Bacon's observation in the foregoing remark, who says, The vulgar labour with superstition, Præcipue temporibus duris, & tepidis & adversis.

tion, dependance and harmony of its parts. So calm a prospect often raises no emotion, or but that of the lowest kind, which we call Approbation. Thus the wondering Egyptian, after having survey'd the pregnant globe, on this side covered with springing harvests, which promise wealth and plenty to the near and distant continent; and on That, disclosing a monstrous brood of crocodiles to lay waste the fields and villages; passes over the blessing with a serene acknowledgment; but follows the curse with transport, worship and adoration.

To the AUTHOR.

S I R,

THE following letter, written by Mr. Madders, high-constable of *Westminster*, and other intelligence of the like nature, having lately fallen in my way, serve to confirm me in an opinion I have long entertained, that there are more innocent young creatures reduced to the necessity of procuring a subsistence, by the sinful and very wretched calling of common prostitution, thro' the vile artifices of their own sex (oh! horrid to mention!) than by any other means. Improbable as this may appear to many of your readers, their wonder will cease, when they are informed, that besides the women keepers of Brothels, to whom the appellation of *Bawd* seems to be entirely confined, there are swarms of decent-looking, modest-seeming women that live privately in this metropolis, who not only live plentifully themselves by seducing unwary or necessitous girls to destruction, but also employ wretches of the same wicked stamp under them, to seek out for handsome-faced girls, who appear to be in hard services or indigent circumstances. The various diabolical means they use to effect their abominable designs, I shall forbear to mention, as *the relating vicious practices is to teach them*. The following is the most general method, and therefore it is to be hoped the publication of it may be of service, by preventing some poor young creatures from falling into this or a like snare.

A Letter from Mr. Madders, High Constable of Westminster to J. Fielding, Esq;

LAST winter I had a search warrant for the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and information of a cer-

tain house where young whores were lodged. Accordingly, the constables found in two of the houses six girls, some newly out of place, and some poor decoy'd children. On their examination before the magistrates of that parish, one, a child of about fifteen (whose parents had lived well in the parish, but both dead) declared she was met with in the street by a woman, who asked her of her condition and name, the poor child told her: then the woman claimed kindred, and said, her master would employ her to mend linen, &c. by this means the child was got into the house, and remained some days before the woman asked her to walk into the park, where meeting a person who the woman said was her friend, they went to drink with him at a tavern: after which he went home with them, where they had hot pot, &c. Then the woman put in practice her wicked purpose, by persuading the child to let the man do as he did by her. The man gave her half a guinea, which was all taken from her, except half a crown. Soon after which she was obliged to pawn her cloaths to the master, and the constables found her almost naked. This poor child, with some others taken at the same time, declared, that when other children in the same unhappy circumstances had no more to pawn, bawds used to come in the night with coaches, to carry them off for their wicked purposes.

*A Description of the TOUCAN,
Or BILL BIRD. With a Print, coloured.*

THE *Toucan*, is the most singular bird in the world, on account of its bill or beak, which is so large that the English sailors have given it the name of the Bill-Bird. *Linnaeus*, who has reduced all sorts of animals to classes, makes the characteristic of this kind to be, *a beak as large as the body, with no nostrils, and two fore and two hind toes*. He has four kinds of this bird, namely, the *Brazilian Pie*, with a red tail; the black *Pepper-eater* with a yellow tail; the black *Bill bird*, with a white tail; and the greenish *Bill-bird* with a black beak mixt with red. The first he had from *Piso*, and the three last from the *Ornithologia* of *Barrerus*. And here it will not be improper to observe that a certain writer of natural history translates the term *Urrhopygium* of *Linnaeus*, which signifies a tail, by the word *rump*, which

is contrary to the author's intention; and which we only mention, lest we should be thought not to understand the true meaning of it ourselves.

Some say, this is a bird of *Mexico*, but after the most diligent enquiry we cannot find it ever came so far north as the *Isthmus of Darien*; at least *Waser* and others who have lived there take no notice of it: nor has any author, that we know of mentioned it in the description of any other country but *South America*. *Lery* says, the *Toucan* is of the size of a wood pigeon, and is all over as black as a crow except the breast, which is yellow; and that there is another sort whose beak is longer than the whole body, and thick in proportion. *Claude d'Abbeville* affirms that the beak is from eight to ten inches long, and near three broad; that the breast is of a yellowish colour inclining to orange and edged with scarlet, that the rest of the belly is white, with a beautiful red back, and black wings and tail. He also tells us, there is another of the same kind called by the *Americans Waycho*, and of the same size, viz. that of a wood pigeon, with a red and yellow beak, a white breast edged with red, black wings, a yellow tail, and all the rest of the body of a beautiful white. *Nicuboff* says the *Toucan* is of the same size as above, with a saffron-coloured breast and a beak yellow above, and red below. Last of all, *Willoughby* in his *Ornithologia* informs us from *Thevet*, that the bill of the *Toucan* is longer than almost the whole body besides; being six inches long and three broad, of a very thin substance like parchment; but boney, shining, very light, hollow and capable of receiving much air; for which reason it wants nostrils. The colour of it is mostly red, and towards the end scarlet. Its neck and wings are black; and its breast shines with a bright gold colour, with a certain redness near the beginning. The belly and thighs are of a beautiful vermillion, and the tail is black, but at the end of an admirable red. Its cry is not unlike that of a Magpye; but is to be wondered at that so little a bird should have so great a bill.

Thus you see that all the descriptions we hitherto have of the various kinds of this bird are very imperfect, and that Mr. *Edwards* is the first to whom we are obliged for an accurate account of any of them. That which he calls the RED-BEAKED TOUCAN, now under consideration is of the bigness of a common tame pigeon,

and shaped like a jack-drw, with a large head to support the monstrous bill. This from the angles of the mouth to its point is six inches and a half: its height or width in the thickest part is a little more than two inches, and its thickest near the head is one inch and $\frac{1}{2}$. It is arched or rounded along the top of the upper mandible, contrary to another species of the *Toucan*, described by Mr. *Edwards*, in his history of birds, which was remarkably ridged on the top. Round the base of this joining to the head, and all along the upper part to the very point, the colour is of a bright yellow; but the sides are of a bright red, or scarlet colour, as well as the lower mandible, except at its base, which is purplish; the red both of the upper and under chap, is clouded more or less in different parts with black, and likewise the point of the lower mandible is black. A black list passes almost round the bill near its base, which separates the red from the other colours; and between the head and the bill, there is a narrow black line all round the base in which the nostrils are placed. These do not shew themselves, because they are almost cover'd with feathers, which occasioned natural historians to say, that it was without nostrils, and put them upon inventing methods to supply that defect. Round the eyes on each side the head, there is a bluish skin, void of feathers, above which the head is black, except a white spot on each side joining to the upper mandible of the bill. The hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, tail, belly, and thighs, are black: the under side of the head, the throat, and beginning of the breast are white, between the white on the breast, and the black on the belly, are red feathers in the form of a new moon, with the points upwards. The covert feathers under the tail are red, and those above yellow; and the legs, feet and claws are of an ash-colour. The toes stand like those of Parrots, two before and two behind. This bird was delineated by Mr. *Edwards*, partly from a dead bird at *Salter's* coffee-house, *Chelsea*, and partly from a drawing in the late *Sir Hans Sloane's* museum, which was as big as the life, both which enabled him to compleat the figure. He thinks this is the same bird mentioned by *Condomine*, in his voyage to the inward parts of *South America*; who takes notice of a *Toucan*, whose red and yellow beak is monstrous in proportion to its body, and whose tongue resembles a fine feather.

The Conduct of Admiral KNOWLES, on the late Expedition, set in a true Light. By the ADMIRAL.

THE admiral begins this account by declaring, that considering the subordinate station in which he serv'd in the expedition to the Coast of France, he little thought it would be in the power of the most inveterate malice, to lay any part of it's failure upon him; but finding himself deceived, he owns he is not so insensible to honest fame, as to be proof against the venom of a malignant heart; and thinks that if he can vindicate his conduct, by a deduction of facts which are undeniable, without calling in question the conduct of others, it can give no offence. Out of a number of anonymous pamphlets published against him, almost all agreeing in the same false accusation; there are two pieces which seem to be principally regarded by the public, and to these, as far as they have made him a party, the pamphlet before us is intended to answer.

In the first of these libels, intitled, 'The Expedition against Rochefort, fully stated, &c. by a country gentleman,' the writer introduces his accusation against the admiral, by quoting at length the first article of the report of the board of enquiry, as follows:

I. It appears, that one cause of the expedition having failed, is the not attacking Fort Fouras by sea at the same time it would have been attacked by land, agreeable to the first design; which certainly must have been of the greatest utility towards carrying your Majesty's instructions into execution. It was at first resolved by Sir Edward Hawke, (Thierry, the pilot of the Magnanime, having undertaken the safe conduct of a ship to Fort Fouras for that purpose) but afterwards laid aside, upon the representation of Vice-admiral Knowles, that the Barfleur, the ship designed for that service, was on ground, at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from the shore. put as neither Sir Edward Hawke nor the pilot could attend to give any information upon that head, we cannot presume to offer a certain opinion thereupon.

Upon which article, the country gentleman's remark is in substance as follows. — If the fact was clear, that Fouras, was inaccessible to shipping, how comes it to pass, that the not attacking of it by sea, is given as a cause of the failure of the expedition? no positive opinion, you say, was given upon it. Why was it not, and

where was the necessity of leaving the point open for farther inquiry, after the return of Sir Edward Hawke and the Pilot, if it already appeared a measure impracticable? But impracticable is the word, and every thing from beginning to end is to be pronounced impracticable. I say, that it appears to be far from certain, that Fort Fouras was inaccessible to shipping, and yet the Board of Officers did right to give no opinion, because Sir Edward Hawke and Thierry, parties principally concerned, had not been heard. I will enter farther into the consideration of this matter, for some conclusion may be drawn from it.

To which the Admiral replies, — "I shall not enter into the reasoning of the General Officers who composed the Board of Enquiry, for giving or not giving the opinion that they did, as I think that opinion, had it been determinate, was neither binding upon the public, or me; it being more than probable, if three other Generals had sat on the enquiry, they might have given a different opinion; nay, that those very generals who did compose that board, would have given a different opinion themselves from what they did, had the whole proceedings of the expedition been opened to them, or even the facts which appeared at the court-martial afterwards."

The next charge against Admiral Knowles, is couched in the following terms:

It appears from the evidence of Vice Admiral Knowles, that the whole affair of this attack upon Fouras was delegated by Sir Edward Hawke to his inspection, and that Sir Edward had proceeded so far in the execution of the plan, as to direct his secretary to begin an order to lighten the Barfleur for that purpose. But this was laid aside upon the remonstrances of Capt. Graves, and Vice Admiral Knowles, that the Barfleur was aground at between four and five miles from the shore; that then Sir Edward ordered him to try to carry the bomb-ketches in, which he did; and run them aground at more than two miles and $\frac{2}{3}$ from Fort Fouras, where they were likely to have been taken by row-boats: that then he run the Coventry Frigate aground, five times within the hour, at a greater distance from the shore than the bomb-ketch. That then (and it seems not till then) he sent his master to sound, and found that at two miles distance from the fort, there was but six feet water at high water.

water.* All these notable exploits were performed by Vice Admiral Knowles, the same who it is said advised Sir Edward Hawke not even to enter the road of Basque, lest he should be bombarded; the same one has formerly heard and read of in courts martial; the same who on a late parliamentary enquiry had the happiness to boast such peculiar protection and countenance from you, Sir; the same who, as I have heard, detained the Squadron two days in sight of the French coast, because he had sent away the pilot destined to conduct it upon a chase after a French ship. But I will not recapitulate his virtues or his merit. It was upon the remonstrance of this Vice Admiral, whose station in command entitled him to at least so much confidence from his superior officer, that the resolution to attack Fouras by sea was laid aside. Now then let me relate to you the reasons which induce me to believe, that notwithstanding this report of Vice Admiral Knowles, Fort Fouras was accessible by sea, though the Vice Admiral had not the good fortune to find out the channel.

To these heavy accusations, the Admiral answers: "The first part of the charge against me is, That the whole affair of attacking Fouras was delegated by Sir E. Hawke to my inspection. Let us now see Sir E. Hawke's manner of relating that story upon oath before the Court Martial, (p. 108, 9.) Being asked whether at any and what time a proposal was made to him to lay a Ship to batter Fouras, he answered in the affirmative, and said on the 24th of September, that he approved of the proposal, and the pilot of the *Magnanime* was examined as to the strength of the place and the depth of water near it: elated with the success of the 23d, and fond of the *Magnanime*, he said at first before Captain Mordaunt he would carry her in and destroy the Fort. The deponent had attentively considered the shore, and was

sensible the *Magnanime*, which drew more water than some of our three-deck'd ships, could not be brought near enough to batter the Fort, he gave the pilot's Gasconade time to subside, and then asked him if he could carry a sixty gun ship in against it? He answered, her metal was not weighty enough, as there were 24 pounders in the fort. He then proposed to him to lighten the *Barfleur* two feet (this second conversation was upon the quarter deck by the intervention of a man well versed in such French as those sort of people speak.) The pilot seemed something satisfied with this, and in consequence the deponent prepared an order to vice-admiral Knowles to lighten the *Barfleur*, and in the mean time gave him a verbal order, who immediately went away to give the necessary directions, and to enquire into the practicability of the attempt. The pilot now recollected himself, and declared that even thus lightened the *Barfleur* could not be carried near enough; that when she should come nearest at the top of high-water, on the ebb she must sink at least six feet in the mud, if not more, from which he could not answer whether she would rise. Upon trial afterwards the pilot could not carry a bomb-ketch within random shot of the fort, as Mr. Knowles informed him, in whom, as being the second sea officer in command, he apprehends he might confide for that information."

The admiral next quotes the testimony he had given at at the Board of Enquiry and Court-Martial, (for the perusal of which we refer our readers to Vol. III. Page 17. of our Magazine) both agreeing with Sir Edward Hawke's disposition. And in order to prove the impracticability and impossibility of carrying any ship of force to batter Fort Fouras, he has inserted the Soundings taken by Mr. Poulg'ass, master of the *Barfleur*, now master of the *Magnanime*, on Sept. 26, 1757, off of the entrance of Rochfort river; which discovery being of that useful kind, demands a place in our collection, and is as follows.

Fort Fouras S. E. about 2½ miles, and the Isle of Enett E. three fathoms muddy ground.

Fort Fouras S. E. ½ E. and Enett E. ¼ N. a foot less 3 hard ground.

Fort Fouras S. E. 6 S. about 1½ mile, and Enett E. by N. ¼ less, 3 fathoms.

Fort Fouras E. S. E. and the north end of Enett on a church on a high point of land

* Query: How high do the tides rise in the Bay of Biscay, when the water at the mouth of the river Charant is but six feet at high water?

No one acquainted with navigation would ask this question: because below Bristol the tide rises near forty feet, and yet above Bristol in many places there may be not above six feet water, and so at Yarmouth without and within the sands; and in many other places there is great difference in the rise of the tides.

and to the eastward on the main, 3 fathoms.

The Fort E. S. E. and the old house on Enett in one with the church on the main 2 1/2 fathoms, hard ground.

The Fort E. S. E. 1 1/4 mile, and Enett N. E. by E. 2 fathoms, rocky ground.

The south end of Enett and the church on the main in one, 2 fathoms rocky.

Fort Fouras E. S. E. and Enett N. E. 1/2 N. 1/2 less 2 ditto ground.

The Fort E. by S. about 1 mile, and the north end of Enett near in one with the S. E. end of the Isle d'Aix, 9 feet.

The Fort E. one mile, and Enett N. N. E. 7 feet.

And in standing from 3 foot water off each shore, across the river, or entrance of Rochfort, at 3/4 of a mile from the Fort, had but 5, 6, and 7 feet water, the ground in the middle sandy.

I do declare the above to be a true account to the best of my judgment.

PHIL. POULGLASS.

Sworn before me, } Commissioner of
17th March 1758, } Plymouth.
Fred. Rogers,

As to that part of the charge, which says, that Sir Edward Hawke having ordered Mr. Knowles to carry the Bomb-ketches in, that he did, and run them aground, he has proved to be false by the certificate of James Mackenzie, who had the command of the *infernal* Bomb-ketch, and who certifies that Mr. Knowles was not aboard when she was ordered to batter Fouras, nor to his knowledge ever was; and that Thierry, the pilot of the *Magnanime*, had the sole management of her, ran her ashore, &c. And were farther testimony wanting to prove his not being on board the Bomb-ketch, captain Keppel can attest that he was ashore with him on the *Island of Aix*. — It is proper the reader should know, as circumstances have been confounded together, that the time of carrying in the *Barfleur* was on the 25th, and the Bomb-ketches on the 29th of September.

“As to the charge of *advising* Sir Ed. Hawke not to enter the road of Basque, lest he should be bombarded; neither Sir Edward nor myself were acquainted with the road of Basque; but we both knew the extent and distance necessary to anchor so large a fleet in, and that it was also proper when the fleet was anchored, that it should not be in the enemies power to annoy or destroy the ships, and therefore I wrote a letter to Sir Edward Hawke, and received from him the following answer.”

S I R,

I am entirely of your opinion, that it will be proper to send a couple of cutters ahead of you going in, and for one of them to run near about gun-shot of the Isle of Aix, and if the fort should fire at her, you will be enabled to judge better where to anchor. I think you cannot send a better man on this service than Jasper, who, I dare say, will acquit himself in it extremely well. It is certainly very material, that the fleet should be safe where they come to an anchor, that they can't be hit by any of the shot from the enemy's forts, I must therefore desire you will come to, the instant you shall be in a proper birth, for the rest of the fleet to anchor by you. I am, &c. ED. HAWKE.

“In answer to the charge of my sending away the Pilot destined to conduct the fleet, &c. I shall recapitulate part of my affidavit at the Court Martial upon that subject; and to which transaction the whole fleet and forces were eye-witnesses, viz.”

“While this deponent was viewing the ship between decks, one of his lieutenants came down, sent by the captain to acquaint him Captain Keppel hailed the ship, and told them there was a French man of war standing in for the fleet; for some small space of time the deponent took no notice of it, thinking it impossible the fleet should not see her; a second message was sent him down to the same purpose; he then went upon deck immediately with General Conway, and was shewn her by his Captain, when with their Glasses they plainly discovered her to be a two decked ship: she soon made a private signal, by hoisting a jack at her mizen-topmast head: The deponent was in doubt, whether to make a signal to any of his division to chase, being ordered on a different service, which he took notice of to General Conway and his Captain. He judges he was then at least five miles a-head of Sir Edward Hawke, and the ship much nearer to him and his division than she was to Sir Edward Hawke and the rest of the fleet; and he plainly saw, if some of his division did not chase her, none of the others could possibly see her, so as to chase her, when night came on. The *Magnanime* was then about two miles to leeward of them, upon which he threw out her signal to chase, and hailed Captain Keppel in the *Torbay*, and directed him to chase also, observing at the same time to General Conway and his Captain, that if Sir Edward Hawke did not approve of what he

‘ he had done, he would certainly call them in again; but instead of that, Sir Edward Hawke threw out their signals to chase, by way of confirming what he had done, and in addition, made the Royal William’s signal, also belonging to his division; two more signals for ships in the rest of the fleet were thrown out afterwards, but very soon recalled. Early the next morning, Sir Edward Hawke sent the deponent an order, to take under his command three other ships, in the room of those three ships sent to chase, and to proceed, without loss of time to put in execution the orders he received from Sir Ed. Hawke the day before.’

The remainder of the affidavit accounts for the fleet not coming sooner into the road than the 23d, the occasion of the delay is already inserted in Vol. III. p. 18. of this Magazine, to which the reader is referred.

The next charge against the admiral by the country gentleman is as follows.

Though I have by no means a high opinion of the French wisdom and ability, yet I suppose, that when they build a fort, it is intended either to offend or defend. Fouras was weak to the land; it stood at the water’s edge to guard the channel; it stood even on a bank that ran into the water; and as Col. Wolfe tells us, it had 24 embrasures to the water-side. What was the use of this fort? Was it to guard a bank of sand, over which scarce a Thames wherry could pass? If the guns of no ship whatever could reach the fort, could the guns of the fort reach any ship? According to Mr. Knowles, there was no channel at all, or it lay out of gunshot of the fort. At two miles distance, the Vice-Admiral’s master found but 6 feet water at high water; at near three miles distance, the Bombketch, which drew but 11 feet water, went aground. The Coventry Frigate did the same farther out than that, and the Bartsleur at a still greater distance. Now, tho’ after all this delay and hazard to the ships, that Admiral thought fit to sound and try the depth of the water at a distance from the fort, where no cannon could reach; yet it is astonishing to find not a single proof attempted to be given of the depth of the water near the shore, and within gun shot of the fort. Is it impossible then, that the channel, a narrow one, might run in shore? Is it not demonstrable, that it did so, both from the nature of the thing, and the evidence of those who knew and had navigated it? What says Bonneau the Fisherman, examined by General Conway, and others? There were

4 fathom (24 feet) water, at half cannon shot from Fort Fouras, a depth sufficient for a 60 gun ship. Now, though the land officers did not chuse to trust to the intelligence of a fisherman for the state of the fortifications at Rochefort; yet it seems to be the best evidence, as to the depth of the channel, that could have been wished. There was the united testimony of Thierry and Bonneau, joined to the reason of the thing, that there must be a channel within gun shot of the fort, though the ships missed the entrance of it. I might add, that tho’ the Vice-Admiral could not conduct a ship to it, there were captains in the fleet, who, it seems, offered it. Captain Colby offered to carry in the Princess Amelia. How then can we unriddle this mystery? For a mystery there certainly is. Perhaps it is easier to guess the solution, than to explain it.

From all these circumstances, I say, it is clear, that Fouras must be and was accessible by sea; that the board of officers are therefore justified on their report, that the not attacking it by sea, appeared to be one of the causes of the failure of the expedition.

The Admiral replies, — “ It has ever been a maxim with the greatest generals in all ages, not to despise an enemy too much, and by that maxim they have shewn their wisdom; and tho’ the French do not deserve any singular praise, for the erecting fort Fouras on the spot on which it is situated; yet it has its uses, both to offend and defend. Fouras was the tower of an old parish church; which soon after the foundation of Rochefort in 1688, Louis XIVth. purchased of the proprietors, to make a *tour de garde*, for repeating signals from the isles of Oleron and Aix up to Rochefort, which is one of its present uses. A fort and garrison being established in the Isle of Aix, Fouras was found to be the nearest and most secure communication in all weathers with that Island; so that in process of time barracks and lodgments were built therein, and it was fortified to the sea by a strait curtain, and a round tower in the middle, containing 18 embrasures, in which was mounted but 16 guns, and those, in my opinion, not larger than 12 pounders. It has 4 or 5 more guns in the returning angle to the northward; but how it is defended on the land-side is unknown to me.”

“ This is a true account of that formidable fort, and of which an exact description was taken before it was reconnoitred by Col. Wolfe; for I took a draught of it immediately after the surrender of the Isle of Aix. [To be concluded in our next.]

Of the Pride and Luxury of the middling Class of People.

OF all the follies and absurdities which this great metropolis labours under, there is not one, I believe, at present appears in a more glaring and ridiculous light, than the pride and luxury of the middling class of people; their eager desire of being seen in a sphere far above their capacities and circumstances, is daily, nay hourly, instanced by the prodigious numbers of mechanicks, who flock to the races, gaming-tables, brothels, and all publick diversions this fashionable town affords. You shall see a grocer or a tallow-chandler, sneak from behind the counter, clap on a laced coat and a bag, fly to the E. O. table, throw away fifty pieces with some sharpening man of quality; while his industrious wife is selling a penny-worth of sugar or a pound of candles, to keep her and her children from starving, and support her extravagant husband in his abominable vices. I was led into this reflection by an odd adventure that happened to me the other day at Epsom races, where I went, not through any desire, I do assure you, of laying betts or winning thousands, but at the earnest request of a friend, who had long indulged a curiosity of seeing the sport, very natural for an Englishman. When we arrived at the course, and had taken several turns to observe the different objects that made up this whimsical group, a figure suddenly darted by us, mounted and dressed in all the elegance of one of those polite gentry, who come to shew you they have a little money; and, rather than pay their just debts at home, generously come abroad to bestow it upon gamblers and pickpockets. As I had not an opportunity of viewing his face till his return, I gently walked after him, and met him as he came back; when, to my no small surprize, I beheld in this gay Narcissus the visage of Jack Varnish, a vender of prints, who had often taken a crown of me for a Teniers or a Berghem. Disgusted at the sight, I plucked my friend by the sleeve, pressed him to return home, telling him all the way that I was so enraged at the fellow's impudence, I was resolved never to lay out another penny with him.

And now, Sir, pray let me beg of you to give this a place in your paper, that Mr. Varnish may understand he mistakes the thing quite, if he imagines horse-racing

commendable in a tradesman; and that he who is revelling it every night in the arms of a common strumpet, (though blessed with an indulgent wife) when he ought to be minding his business, will ever thrive in this world. He will find himself soon mistaken, his Finances decrease, his friends shun him, customers fall off, and himself at last thrown into a jail. I would earnestly recommend this adage to every mechanick in London: "Keep your shop, Robin, and your shop will keep you." A strict observance of these words will, I am certain, gain them estates in time. Industry is the road to wealth, and honesty to happiness; and he who strenuously endeavours to pursue them both, may never fear the Critick's lash, or the sharp cries of penury and want.

To the Trustees and Managers of CHARITY-SCHOOLS in and near London.

GENTLEMEN,

THE unprofitable burden upon the publick for the support of your schools, is a common, and, I fear, too just a complaint; for what is more grievous to society, than to breed up a vast number of children of both sexes, in idleness, at least in want of every necessary employment both for body and mind? which, with bad examples, too often to be met with in their parents, or in those they chiefly converse with, spreads the contagion of such dissolute and vicious habits of mind, as cause the greatest mischiefs to society. I am of opinion, gentlemen, that were you but to exert yourselves properly, you have it in your power to make all the charity-schools throughout this metropolis (with a very little alteration from their present scheme) more real preservatives, and of wider and more universal influence, than any contracted plan, however well digested, can obtain. Laudable then as Mr. Fielding's attempts may be, I should think it altogether unnecessary and superfluous, from its contracted powers to do any good. If you were only to unite the schools to the parish work-houses, and to enforce the utility of proper labour to all the children, to suggest to the masters some easy and advantageous work to be carried on respectively at each house, and appoint visitors to see that there is a punctual compliance with your orders in this as in other proper regulations, I am

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persuaded

persuaded it would not only answer all your expectations, but that you would have sufficient subscriptions to enable you to do it, as every objection would then be removed.

Many of the children, as in Holland, might learn to make toys, others should spin oakum, or do a thousand things in different manufactures, which do not require much strength or labour. Spinning, knitting, carding, washing, and all domestic offices of mending, making, and adjusting household matters, should be the business of the girls.

Early attempts to enforce those habits upon young minds would be of the greatest public utility, as they would dispose them afterwards to make better apprentices, better servants, and every way more useful members of society when grown up; for it is to the habits of idleness in early life, that we are to ascribe the present corruption of our lower classes of people. In Holland their police is so remarkably good, that all children after six years old do more than earn their living: and why might not our people save the great sums we annually pay the Dutch for toys of all sorts, made even in their parish work-houses?

A little attention then, in the overseers, or visitors, seems in the first place wanting, and all further requisite powers would soon be super-added by law, upon any application to be made for that purpose. This, in my opinion, is the enlarged, general, and unexceptionable plan of a preservatory, and I fear every other is liable to such exceptions, as of necessity will frustrate any partial, private, and confined scheme of this sort. I am, &c.

A. Z.

From the MONITOR. [May 6.

Be content with your wages, Luke iii. 14.

THERE still remains something to be done for the more effectually quieting the minds of those, who serve his Majesty by sea, and for the more certain recovery of the glory of the British flag.

The subject, which now requires a serious discussion and immediate regulation, is a superabundant, impolitic and unequal application of the produce of prizes taken at sea.

It is superabundant, because there is not one, from the admiral to the meanest swabber on board a ship of war, that is

not paid sufficiently for his service. Is not this a sufficient reason to apply to the sea-faring servants of the nation, what was justly said to the soldiers of a certain nation, *be content with your wages?* or would it not be setting the soldiery of these kingdoms in a very disadvantageous light, to suppose their courage and success were to be proportioned with their expectations of plunder and contributions? yet, if we consider the pretensions of our land forces, the gentlemen of the navy will scarce be able to support a better plea for their prize money, than these can advance for applying whatever is taken from the enemy to their own use.

I have often heard gentlemen of the navy, at the conclusion of the late war, express much discontent, even at the advantages and encouragements they had received, under his Majesty's favour: that they had been damned unlucky, either in being confined to a three decker, or tacked to a convoy, and at last forced to sit down with no more than six or seven thousand pounds a-piece for their shares in prizes. Such murmuring amongst the military officers would be despised, and render them contemptible: yet we do not find in the account of the battles at Dettingen and Fontenoy, published by our enemy Voltaire, that the British troops could possibly have shewn more true courage and fortitude, had every officer, from the general to the ensign, been entitled to a reward equal to a captain of a man of war, when he takes a rich Martinicomman: which cannot be supposed to be a reward of his courage; but the luck of the day. For, it might be shewn that many large fortunes were picked up last war, by those commanders, who never saw a gun fired in anger, and we may venture to say, that no private gain will be able to excite a manly behaviour, if an officer is not to be engaged to fight his ship well on the principle of honour to himself, and of duty to his king and country.

It is, in the next consideration, an impolitic scheme: because, a man that is to be bought by extraordinary advantages to do his duty for which he receives an adequate pay, is not to be trusted with a command of such consequence, as a post in the British navy.

Success amongst the naval officers may have the same effects, as promotions to the mitre too frequently have amongst the clergy, which was well retorted by a bon-mot of the facetious Duke of Wharton,

to a b—p in the h— of lords; his grace in his speech happened to introduce a scripture story; a reverend b—p, who sat at his elbow, pulled him by the sleeve, and said, "When will your grace have done preaching!" to which the duke archly replied, "When I am made a b—p, my lord."

In general I observed, in the late war, during which I myself served on board the royal navy, that the captains and lieutenants, who had got least by prizes, or nothing more than a little pocket-money, were for undertaking services of the most hazardous kind. — I remember an admiral's third lieutenant in the Mediterranean declaring that he would undertake to burn the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Carthage, provided the admiral would give him a fire-ship; an attempt from which he could scarce hope to escape with his life. But I dare say that gentleman (though I would not insinuate any decay in his courage) is wiser now than to risque his life in a much less hazardous enterprize: I know he is much richer; for he soon after got a ship, and, with it, a fortune. Not that I would be understood to say, that courage is only to be found among the indigent part of the navy, and that riches always weaken the hands and hearts of their possessors; for I could point out several of our present naval officers, who, though rich enough, and not desirous of more, have by choice preferred the public service to their retirement and family happiness, and solicited employment against the enemy of their country.

The most specious reason pleaded in defence of his majesty's bounty, or for giving the ships taken from an enemy to the captors, is to encourage the commanders of our men of war and their crews to be more diligent and active, and to keep a better look out. But this reason carries in it an insinuation, which no officer of reputation would be willing to have fixed upon his character.

It is bad policy in another view. The value of the captures, which is thus sunk amongst the gentlemen in the navy, if brought, as it ought to be, under proper commissioners, to public account, would help to lessen the increasing demands of the ministry for carrying on the war. This is the policy of all other nations. —

It is also an unequal application of the captures. If nothing but a general encouragement is intended by giving up such

abundance of riches to those, who give a good look out on board the navy; the dividend ought to be made in an equitable proportion amongst the officers and the crew, whose luck and bravery got them a prize. But this is very wide of the present distribution of prize-money.

Suppose a fifty gun ship on a cruize, takes an enemy worth ten thousand pounds; the captain's share will be four thousand five hundred pounds; the captain of marines, three lieutenants of the ship and the master's share, about three hundred pounds each; but the next class of officers scarce divide fifty pounds each; and the poor jacks, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, are obliged to sit down contented with about ten pounds a man: whose payments being delayed, they too often sell their share to their landlady, or to the ship's purser, for half the money.

Such an account as this, of the vast sums raised by the sale of those prizes taken by his majesty's ships of war, ought to awaken the guardians of the people's property; and to prompt them to consider either of a more useful, or a more equitable application of them for the future.

The Substance of two Letters, on the Cultivation of the Tea-Shrub, in the British Colonies.

S I R,

IF the tea-shrub was cultivated in our colony of Georgia, the nation in a few years might be supplied with tea from thence, as good, perhaps, for ten-pence a pound, as our monopolizers now give us for ten shillings. Some time ago, I mentioned this proposal, together with that for cultivating vines on the Ohio, where they grow spontaneously, to a worthy member of the society for encouragement of commerce; but that patriot society, I find, have only offered a premium for the making of wine in America, though the raising of tea in our colonies, I think, would be still a greater saving to the nation. It might even be a double advantage; for in time we might perhaps be able to supply the other nations of Europe with tea, as we already begin to furnish them with large quantities of our China manufacture. If I am not mistaken the tea plant is at present growing in America.

It is impossible to foresee the advantages that will accrue to England, from being
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supplied with tea from our colonies of Georgia, &c. it will not only be a saving of the nation's money, but in a few years we may be able to supply most nations in Europe with it; so that instead of sending money to China (which is entirely lost to England) we may have it for our own manufactured commodities, not only cheaper but much better. It would be the spoiling of the French trade to China, introduce us to the Roman Catholic States in Italy, which the French supply not only with tea, but all other commodities; it would answer the most sanguine expectations we could form, as we could supply them with china, &c. as well as tea: it would put an end to all smuggling, which carries so much money from England to France; in short, it might be as valuable to us, as the mines of Mexico or Peru. But self-interest has spread its malignant effects so much upon the English, that if a few private men can but enrich themselves to the nation's cost and loss, they think themselves happy; and no doubt but endeavours will be used to suppress it, if our planters should make any attempt; for every one knows what influence some persons have in England.

N. B. Query, Whether some of our West-India islands are not capable of producing most sorts of spices?

The IDLER; from PAYNE's Universal Chronicle. No. 6.

THE Lady who had undertaken to ride on one horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours, has completed her journey in little more than two thirds of the time stipulated, and was conducted through the last mile with triumphal honours. Acclamation shouted before her, and all the flowers of the spring were scattered in her way.

Every heart ought to rejoice when true merit is distinguished with publick notice. I am far from wishing either to the Amazon or her horse, any diminution of happiness or fame, and cannot but lament that they were not more amply and suitably rewarded.

There was once a time when wreaths of bays or oak were considered as recompences equal to the most wearisome labours and terrific dangers, and when the miseries of long marches and stormy seas were at once driven from the remembrance by the fragrance of a garland.

If this Heroine had been born in ancient times, she might perhaps have been delighted with the simplicity of ancient gratitude; or if any thing was wanting to full satisfaction, she might have supplied the deficiency with the hope of deification, and anticipated the altars that would be raised, and the vows that would be made, by future candidates for equestrian glory, to the Patroness of the race and the Goddess of the stable.

But fate reserved her for a more enlightened age, which has discovered leaves and flowers to be transitory things; which considers profit as the end of honour; and rates the event of every undertaking only by the money that is gained or lost. In these days, to strew the road with primroses and lilies, is to mock merit, and delude hope. The Toyman will not give his jewels, nor the Mercer measure out his silks for vegetable coin. A primrose, though picked up under the feet of the most renowned courser, will neither be received as a stake at cards, nor procure a seat at an opera, nor buy candles for a rout, nor lace for a livery. And though there are many Virtuoses, whose sole ambition is to possess something which can be found in no other hand, yet they are more accustomed to store their cabinets by theft than purchase, and none of them would give any thing for one of the flowers of gratulation, till he knows all the rest are totally destroyed.

Little therefore did it avail this wonderful Lady to be received however joyfully, with such obsolete and barren ceremonies of praise. Had the way been covered with guineas, though but for the tenth part of the last mile, she would have considered her skill and diligence as not wholly lost; and might have rejoiced in the speed and perseverance which had left her such superfluity of time, that she could at leisure gather her reward without the danger of Atalanta's miscarriage.

So much ground could not, indeed, have been paved with gold but at a large expence, and we are at present engaged in war which demands and enforces frugality. But common rules are made only for common life, and some deviation from general policy, may be allowed in favour of a Lady, that rode a thousand miles in a thousand hours.

Since the spirit of antiquity so much prevails amongst us, that even on this great occasion we have given flowers instead of money, let us at least complete

our imitation of the Antients, and endeavour to transmit to posterity, the memory of that virtue, which we consider as superior to pecuniary recompence. Let an Equestrian Statue of this Heroine be erected near the starting post on the heath of New-Market, to fill kindred souls with emulation, and tell the Grand-daughters of our Grand-daughters what an English Maiden has once performed.

As events, however illustrious, are soon obscured if they are intrusted to tradition, I think it necessary, that the pedestal should be inscribed with a concise account of this great performance. The composition of this narrative ought not to be committed rashly to improper hands. If the Rhetoricians of Newmarket, who may be supposed likely to conceive in its full strength the dignity of the subject, should undertake to express it, there is danger lest they admit some phrases which, though well understood at present, may be ambiguous in another century. If posterity should read on a public monument, that *the Lady carried her Horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours*, they may think that the statue and inscription are at variance, because one will represent the horse as carrying his Lady, and the other tell that the Lady carried her horse.

Some doubts likewise may be raised by Speculatists, and some controversies be agitated among Historians, concerning the motive as well as the manner of the action. As it will be known, that this wonder was performed in a time of war, some will suppose that the Lady was frightened by Invaders, and fled to preserve her life or her chastity; others will conjecture, that she was thus honoured for some intelligence carried of the enemy's designs: some will think that she brought news of a victory, others that she was commissioned to tell of a conspiracy; and some will congratulate themselves on their acuter penetration, and find, that all these notions of patriotism and public spirit are improbable and chimerical; they will confidently tell, that she only ran away from her Guardians; and that the true cause of her speed were fear and love.

Let it therefore be carefully mentioned, that by this performance, *She won her wager*; and, lest this should, by any change of manners, seem an inadequate or incredible incitement, let it be added, that at this time, the original motives of human actions had lost their influence; that the love of praise was extinct: the fear of in-

famy was become ridiculous; and the only wish of an Englishman was, to win his wager.

The Power of Protestant Religious Principles in producing a National Spirit of Defence, exemplified in a Diary of the Siege of Londonderry. Written by the Rev. GEORGE WALKER, D. D. who commanded the garrison during the Siege. Now published, as a useful Lesson to the present Times. Octavo.

AS this siege is related in the form of a journal, we shall select some of the most remarkable passages.

April 19, 1689. Mr. Walker, a clergyman, and Major Baker, were chosen by the inhabitants of Londonderry to be their governors during the siege. The garrison consisted of 7020 men and 341 officers. The number of men, women, and children in the town was about 30,000. Upon a declaration of the enemy to receive and protect all that would desert us, and return to their dwellings, 10,000 left us, after that many more grew weary of us, and 7000 died of diseases.

April 21. The enemy placed a demiculver in 180 perches distant from the town, E. by N. on the other side the water: they played at the houses in the town, but did little or no mischief, only to the market-house. This day our men sallied out, as many as pleased, and what officers were at leisure, not in any commendable order, yet they killed above 200 of the enemy's soldiers, besides Mamow, the French general, and several other officers.

May 5. This night the besiegers drew a trench cross the Windmill-hill, from the bog to the river, and there began a battery; from that they endeavoured to annoy our walls, but they were too strong for the guns they used, and our men were not afraid to advise them *to save all that labour and expence; that they always kept the gates open, and they might use that passage if they pleased, which was wider than any breach they could make in the walls.*

June 4. The besiegers make an attack at the windmill-works, with a body of foot and horse; the horse they divided into three squadrons, and assaulted us at the river-side, it being low-water; the foot attack the rest of our line. The front of the horse was composed of gentlemen that had bound themselves by an oath; that they

they would mount our line; they were commanded by Capt. Butler, second son to my Lord Montgarret. Our men placed themselves within our line in three ranks, so advantageously that one rank was always ready to march up and relieve the other, and discharge successively upon the enemy, which (tho' it is strange how they could think otherwise) was great surprize and astonishment to them; for they, it seems, expected we should make but one single volley, and then they could fall in upon us. Their foot had faggots laid before them for a defence against our shot; they and the horse began with a loud huzza, which was seconded from all parts of their camp with most dreadful shrieks and howlings of a numerous rabble that attended the enemy. The faggot-men are not able to stand before our shot, but are forced to quit their new defence and run for it: Captain Butler tops our work, which was but a dry bank of seven feet high at the water-side, and thirty of his sworn party of horse follow him. Our men wondered to find they had spent so many shot, and that none of them fell: but Captain Crooke observed they had armour on, and then commanded to fire at their horses, which turned to so good account, that but three of these bold men with much difficulty made their escape. We wondered the foot did not (according to custom) run faster, till we took notice, that in their retreat they took the dead on their backs, and so preserved their own bodies from the remainder of our shot, which was more service than they did when alive.

The enemy in this action lost 400 of their fighting men; most of their officers were killed. Captain Butler was taken prisoner, and several others. We lost on our side six private men, and one Captain Maxwell; two of the men were killed by a shot of a great gun from the other side of the water, opposite to the windmill-works.

June 30. At ten o'clock at night my Lord Clancarty, at the head of a regiment, and with some detachments, possesses himself of our line, and enters some miners in a low cellar under the half bastion. Capt. Noble, Capt. Dunbar, and several other gentlemen sally by order at the bishop's-gate, and creep along the wall till they came very near the enemy's guards; our men received their firing quietly till they got to a right distance, and then thundred upon them. Our case-shot from the bastion and small-shot off the

walls seconded the falliers firing so effectually, that his lordship was forced to quit his post and hasten to the main body of the enemy, and to leave his miners and an hundred of his best men dead upon the place; besides, several officers and soldiers were wounded, and died of their wounds some days after this action, as we were informed. We were often told, that some great thing was to be performed by this lord, and they had a prophecy amongst them, *That a Clancarty should knock at the gates of Derry*; the credulity and superstition of his country, with the vanity of so brave an attempt, and some good liquor, easily warmed him to this bold undertaking; but we see how little value is to be put on Irish prophecies, or courage so supported.

July 8. The garrison now is reduced to	men. 5520
13. The garrison reduced to	5313
17. The garrison reduced to	5114
22. The garrison reduced to	4973
25. The garrison reduced to	4892

July 27. The garrison is reduced to 4456 men, and under the greatest extremity for want of provision, which does appear by this account taken by a gentleman in the garrison, of the price of our food:

	s. d.
Horse-flesh (per pound) sold for	1 8
A quarter of a dog (fattened by eating the bodies of the slain Irish)	5 6
A Dog's head	2 6
A Cat	4 6
A Rat	1 0
A Mouse	0 6
A small Flock taken in the river not to be bought for money, or purchased under the rate of a quantity of meal.	
A pound of Greaves	1 0
A pound of Tallow	4 0
A pound of Salted-hides	1 0
A quart of Horse-blood	1 0
A Horse-pudding	0 6
A handful of Sea-wreck	0 2
A handful of Chickweed	0 1
A quart of Meal, when found	1 0

We were under so great necessity, that we had nothing left, unless we could prey upon one another: a certain fat gentleman conceived himself in the greatest danger, and fancying several of the garrison looked on him with a greedy eye, thought fit

to hide himself for three days. Our drink was nothing but water, which we paid very dear for, and could not get without great danger; we mixed in it ginger and anniseeds, of which we had great plenty; our necessity of eating the composition of tallow and starch, did not only nourish and support us, but was an infallible cure of the looseness; and recovered a great many that were strangely reduced by that distemper, and preserved others from it*.

July 30. About an hour after sermon, being in the midst of our extremity, we saw some ships in the Lough make towards us, and we soon discovered they were the ships Major General Kirk had sent us, according to his promise. When we could hold out no longer, *that he would be sure to relieve us, to the hazard of himself, his men, and his ships.*

The Mountjoy of Derry, Capt. Browning, Commander, the Phoenix of Colrain, Capt. Douglas, Master, being both laden with provision, were convoyed by the Dartmouth frigate. *The enemy fired most desperately upon them from the fort of Culmore, and both sides the river; and they made sufficient returns, and with the greatest bravery. The Mountjoy made a little stop at the boom, occasioned by her rebound after striking and breaking it, so that she was run a-ground: upon this, the enemy set up the loudest huzzas, and the most dreadful to the besieged that ever we heard; fired all their guns upon her, and were preparing their boats to board her: our trouble is not to be expressed at this dismal prospect; but by great providence firing a broadside the shock loosened her, so that she got clear and passed their boom. Capt. Douglas all this while was engaged, and the Dartmouth gave them very warm entertainment. At length the ships got to us, to the inexpressible joy and transport of the garrison; for we only reckoned upon two days life, and had only nine lean horses left, and among us all one pint of meal to each man; Hunger and the fatigue of war had so prevailed among us,*

that of 7500 men regimented, we had now alive but about 4300, whereof at least one fourth part were rendered unserviceable.

Thus after 105 days being close besieged by near 20,000 men constantly supplied from Dublin, God Almighty was pleased in our greatest extremity to send relief, to the admiration and joy of all good people, and to the great disappointment of so powerful and inveterate an enemy.

Of the Balzas, or Floats, used by the Indians of Guayaquil, a Spanish province of South-America, taken from Don Antonio de Ulloa's Voyage to South-America.

THE Balza is an invention hitherto unknown to the most intelligent nations of Europe, and of which even the Indians know only the mechanism, their uncultivated minds having never examined into the rationale of it. Had this method of steering been sooner known in Europe, it would have alleviated the distress of many a shipwreck, by saving numbers of valuable lives; who by committing themselves to the waves without any means of directing their course, only add some melancholy minutes to the term of their existence. Affecting instances of this kind, he says, induced him to explain this method of steering, in order to render it of use in such calamitous junctures.

These Balzas are composed of five, seven or nine beams, of a whitish soft wood called Balza, which is so very light, that a boy can easily carry a log of it, three or four yards in length, and a foot in diameter. These beams are fastened or lashed together by thongs, and so securely, that with the cross pieces at each end, which are also lashed with all possible strength, they resist the rapidity of the currents in their voyages to the coast of Tumbez and Paita. The Indians are so skilful in securing them, that they never loosen, notwithstanding the continual agitation; tho' by their neglect in examining the condition of the thongs, whether they are not rotten or worn so as to require others, there are some melancholy instances of Balzas, which in bad weather have separated, and by that means the cargo lost, and the passengers drowned. With regard to the Indians, they never fail of getting on one

* Note, That in the midst of this extremity, the spirit and courage of the men was so great, that they were often heard to discourse confidently, and with some anger contend, Whether they should take their debentures in Ireland or in France, when alas! They could not promise themselves twelve hours life,

of the beams, which is sufficient for them to make their way to the next port. The greatest singularity of this floating vehicle is, that it sails, tacks, and works as well in contrary winds, as slips with a keel, and makes very little lee-way. This advantage it derives from another method of steering than by a rudder; namely, by some boards, three or four yards in length and half a yard in breadth, called Guaras, which are placed vertically both in the head and stern between the main beams, and by thrusting some of these deep in the water, and raising others, they bear away, luff up, tack, lay to, and perform all the other motions of a regular ship. Sometimes they use five or six Guaras, to prevent the Balza from making lee-way, it being evident that the more there are under water, the greater resistance the side of the vessel meets with; the Guaras performing the office of lee-boards, used in small vessels. The method of steering by these Guaras is so easy and simple, that when once the Balza is put in her proper course, one only is made use of, raising or lowering it as accidents require, and thus the Balza is always kept in her intended direction.

To the Right Honourable H. B. L. Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

PERMIT me, Sir, by this channel, to send you my free thoughts on a subject I know you would be glad to improve, to the general benefit. I have heard, and believe, you were not quite satisfied with the scheme you produced to the House lately, for paying the interest of the money we have been obliged to borrow for the service of the current year. I am well convinced of your delicacy in these points; you did not care to add where the burden might appear before sufficiently heavy; you are disposed to adopt such measures only, as are least oppressive, and most conducive to the national welfare, and it is upon these presumptions, I venture to throw in my hint, which possibly may be of service some future season; for though I should take you, Sir, to be in general as much an enemy to funding as myself, and think it great pity some expedient is not hit upon to make the supplies of the year answer the expence of it, yet as long as the times and want of some better project require it, money must be borrowed, and consequently funds settled for payment of interest to the creditors.

The next thing then to be considered is, What are the easiest ways and means for this purpose, such as will most tend to the benefit, and least to the detriment of the people in general; and I must confess, I am able to think of none myself, either less partial, less oppressive, or more likely to redound in their consequences to the public good, than those I mean to propose to you in this letter; the 1st is by a tax upon servants; the 2d upon celibacy? and, the 3d, upon our pleasures and amusements. I shall speak to them severally in the order I have ranged them, with all the brevity imaginable; for I neither aim at displaying or setting out any perfect plan, but to hint only, as I have before observed, and just say as much as is necessary to explain the reasons on which the hints I trouble you with are founded.

What a tax upon these objects, either separately taken, or collectively, would amount to, you, Sir, are a much better judge than myself. I am inclined to think, that upon servants would not only raise a sum very considerable, but be attended with as little just cause of complaint as any ever proposed? for this branch of the community, who are equally in the protection of the government with every other, what has it ever contributed either to the service or support of it? And what right, whilst every other part of their fellow subjects bear their share of the common burden, have they alone to be totally exempted? If times are good or bad, the markets high or low, they of all people feel no difference; in all seasons, under all circumstances during service, they have not only no others, in general, but not so much as themselves, it may properly be said, to provide for; for have they not meat and drink, and lodging, and cloathing (the male part of them at least) all provided for them without the trouble even of a thought on their parts? Would it be too much to expect, they that share so signally of the benefits, should likewise contribute something, at least, towards the maintainance of society, which affords to all, one common protection and security? The late Mr. Pelham, I have been told, was so well convinced of the equity and reasonableness of such a tax, that he has said, nothing but the difficulty of collecting it would have so long prevented its passing into a law. I profess, I see no extraordinary difficulty attending it myself; for, why may not the collectors of the land-tax in every parish, with very little addi-

additional trouble, receive these collections of the servants at the same time, or at any other, if that shall prove more convenient? There would be no great difficulty, I apprehend, in coming to the knowledge of the number of servants, or of their wages in each parish; and whatever they happen to be, if every servant, in proportion to their annual wages, be subjected to pay one shilling in the pound to the government, I think such payment only exacted from them, would rather be an act of indulgence than severity. It has been objected, I know, that servants are often changing both their places and their wages; but what then? If it be so fixed, that they shall be answerable for the tax as their service falls out at a certain time of the year (suppose between Lady-day and Midsummer) this objection will be of little or no weight: Some service they must be in, to subject them to a taxation at all; and whatever that falls out to be, during the collection quarter, let them pay accordingly for the whole year. Another objection I have heard started is, that a tax upon servants, would in effect be a tax upon the masters. All I have to answer to this, is, it will be the master's fault if it is. I am sure I shall not be one of the number. We have already submitted to many inconvenient encroachments, as absurd as they are intolerable; and if masters will go on to be as foolishly lavish, as they have been, they must take the consequences: There are none of them might not have servants if they pleased, on their own terms; and I am far from contending that such terms, or the tax upon them I am now proposing, should not be agreeable to a proper subsistence in their several stations. And here I would beg leave to offer an exception in favour of one particular set of servants, I mean those in Husbandry; as they have generally much lower wages, more laborious employments, and contribute by that labour in some degree to the public exigencies, these considerations taken together, may reasonably plead an exemption in their behalf. It might be proper enough here too to take notice, that I would not be understood to include either apprentices or journeymen to traders and manufacturers, whether they are paid by the year or otherwise, but such sort of servants as are commonly understood by the name of menial servants only. However, if any disputes arise, whether they properly fall under the description of the law, so as to be taxable or no, those may easily be settled like other

matters, by an appeal to the commissioners of the land-tax.

The next thing I would offer to your consideration, Sir, is a tax upon Celibacy.—It is generally allowed to be a true remark, that we are decreased of late years in the number of our inhabitants; and though other causes may have contributed to this complaint, yet this may fairly be taken in as one, that the moderns of the better rank at least have been less given to matrimony than those that went before them: it is obvious, amongst our fine gentlemen, that this turn becomes every day more and more fashionable; but if they are inclined to do justice to their country, which is certainly injured by the example and practice, they will be willing so far at least to commute for their liberty, or to be consenting to pay a little for it: the terms of a law to this purpose I would rather choose to leave to your settling than my own; but, in my humble opinion, every man at least possessed of lands or money to the value of 50*l.* or upwards, should be subject to a proportionable tax of as many shillings to the government, if he is unmarried at 30 years of age; which tax should be continued as long after as he so remained in a single state. If this should prove any encouragement to matrimony, the public will certainly be a gainer by it; for, besides the licentiousness introduced and promoted by indulgences of another sort, there is little doubt but more children would be brought up, and consequently the kingdom better peopled by this more regular course. It is for this reason marriage has generally been protected and encouraged by the wisest states in all ages, and Celibacy, on the contrary, discountenanced; and if it was so far discountenanced amongst us, as to be liable at least to a constant taxation, no impartial judge, I think, could condemn the policy.

The third consideration I would recommend is a tax upon our pleasures and amusements; and this, as it would be voluntary, could be deemed no hardship. Our rage for pleasure is increasing upon us every day; and if this proposal serves in any degree to give a check to it, the consequences will be salutary to the public; if it should not, we shall have this comfort at least, that the public will be benefited by it in another way. I would therefore beg leave to move, that no admission be had to any places of amusement but by stamped tickets; and that each ticket for the

the boxes and pits at the opera and play-houses, for ridottos, masquerades, Renelagh, and Vaux-hall, pay a shilling to the public; for the galleries at the opera and playhouses, and all seats at Sadlers wells, six-pence.—It is commonly said, Sir, *a word to the wife is sufficient*. I therefore submit these loose thoughts without any further observation, to be either digested or rejected as you shall think fit; being very sure, nothing fairly practicable, which passes through your hands, will be neglected, as long as there is any prospect of its being serviceable to your country.

I am, Sir,

With great Respect, Yours,

PUBLICOLA.

A Narrative of the surrender of VIZAGAPATAM, to Mons. de Buffy, June 26, 1757.

W. P—c—l, Esq; being appointed to the chiefship of *Vizagapatam* the beginning of March, 1757, by the President and Council of *Fort St. George*, he embarked the 25th, and arrived at that place the 1st of April.

On his arrival there he found people employed in making a ditch and glacis round the fort; from an apprehension of being attacked by Mons. de Buffy's army.

The French, under command of Mons. de St. Paul, having taken the company's settlements of *Bandarmalazha* and *Nelipelli*, W. P—c—l, Esq; received frequent advices from the country Rajahs, and others, that they were preparing to march against *Vizagapatam*. But as the party commanded by M. de St. Paul did not exceed 250 Europeans, the company's forces were not under any great apprehensions from them; yet thought it prudent to put themselves in the best posture of defence by entertaining as many seapoys as they had arms for. But he passed by us at some distance within land, in order to join M. Buffy to the northward.

On the 20th of June, M. de St. Paul, with his party, joined M. Buffy, near *Chicacole*; and the united army, consisting, at least, of 600 Europeans, and 6000 seapoys, passed the river of *Chicacole*, and was in the road to *Vizagapatam*, M. de Buffy having written to the Rajah of *Viza-*

gapatam, in whose district *Vizagapatam* is, to come and join him.

On the 24th, a large party of horse, came very near the town, in order to take a view of some of the out-works; but being fired at from the Black-rock battery, retired to a greater distance. Just at this time appeared the ship *Marlborough* from *Madras*, who came to an anchor in the road of *Vizagapatam*, and Capt. B—, who had orders from the select Committee of *Fort St. George*, to stop at *Vizagapatam*, and take a survey of the works, and make a report to W. P—c—l, Esq; and Council, landed in the evening; and early next morning, having examined the out-works, attended by Capt. Campbell, the commandant, on his return, wrote a letter, in substance as follows:

To William P—c—l, Esq; &c. Council of *Vizagapatam*.

Worshipful Sir, and Sirs,

I Have the honour to acquaint you, that, having viewed the batteries this morning, to the northward, I find them in good condition, and the artillery in tolerable good order; but the openings between the Black-rock battery and the Metto gate, affords an entrance for as many troops as the enemy may have; and it is impossible to secure it in so short a time as we have to do it, having neither Cooleys nor workmen; as I am informed, they have already quit- ted the settlements.

The place is all open to the westward, by the river being fordable almost every where, in that part, and thereby in a defenceless condition on that side. An enemy forcing his way in, will cut off the communication from the batteries to the fort. The space between the Surff and Turnery's batteries will also facilitate an attempt on that side in the night. The outposts are at such a distance from each other, that they cannot succour one another; and the troops so few to defend them, that I conceive it is not possible to resist the assaults of the enemy, if they are as numerous as reported; and as to the fort itself, it is hardly fit to capitulate in, as the enemy in possession of the out-batteries, will soon reduce it to their own terms. This being the case, I submit to your serious consideration the measures which may be taken in the present circumstances.

Vizagapatam, I am, with respect, &c.
June 25, 1757.

J. B—t.
Upon

Upon the receipt of this a council of war was held, at which were present, Wm. P—l, Esq; J. L. Smith, Marm. Bess, Capt. John B—r, Capt. Ch. Campbell, Thomas Heath, James Wilson, Wm. Magee, Lieut. Arthur Nelson, Lieut. J. Seaton, James Macdonald, Ensign Steph. Smith. And the resolutions agreed on were in substance as follows:

'It is our unanimous opinion, that being at a great distance from our capital settlements and the select committee of Fort St. George, having acquainted the chief, in their letter of the 26th instant, that the situation of their affairs upon the coast, rendered it impossible to send us any supplies from thence, and the season of the year could not admit of our expecting any succours from Bengal; the vanguard of the enemy having invested the garrison, which has already so much alarmed the inhabitants, that the fishermen and boat-fellows have, to a man, deserted us; we therefore resolve to embark the garrison this evening, leaving lieutenant Dley with a command of seapoys to cover our retreat, and capitulate for the remaining part of the garrison, in the best manner he can.'

About eight o'clock in the morning of the 25th of June, the whole of the French army was come up within two miles, and a considerable party encamped very near the town. About three o'clock in the afternoon, W. P—l, Esq; received the following summons from Monsf. de Bussy.

French Camp, June 25, 1757.

'S I R,

'It is, I believe, needless to tell you, what brings me before your place; but think it necessary to acquaint you of it, by summoning you to surrender it up, and not expose yourself and your garrison, by a mistaken bravery, to all the fury which follows an assault or escalade; an evil which I should not be able to put a stop to, having in my army barbarous and undisciplined nations.

'You will avoid this in surrendering, and may depend upon all the good treatment and generosity, on which my nation piques itself in such a case, and particularly, Sir,

'Your most humble and most

'obedient Servant,

'De Bussy.'

To which, with consent of council of war, the following answer was returned:

S I R, Vizagapatam, June 25, 1757.

'I Have received your polite summons of this date, and to avoid bloodshed, the consequence of besieging this garrison, am willing to surrender the place, upon the following conditions; viz.

'That the whole garrison, both Europeans and natives, be suffered to march out, with their arms loaded, the usual quantity of ammunition for a soldier, to march with drums beating, and colours flying, and to pass unmolested to any of our presidencies which may be most convenient for them, and that all private property shall be safe to the proprietors, and a reasonable time allowed to remove it.

'I believe you to be too great a general not to think these terms reasonable, if you was properly acquainted with the strength and state of our garrison. I am, Sir,

'Your most obedient humble servant,

W. P.'

About 11 o'clock at night was received the following letter from Mr. Bussy.

S I R,

June 25, 1757.

'I Have just now received your answer to the summons I have made you, to which nothing engaged me but generosity. You ought to know in what manner the French at Cardinagore have been treated; notwithstanding, I will not imitate your countrymen, but only in the point of the European garrison, which will be prisoners of war, as well as the commandant, and all other officers, civil and military. The country troops may go where they please. As for the rest, you shall have reason to be satisfied: I reckon that my batteries will be ready to-morrow, and that I shall not have occasion for the reinforcements which I expect from several places; so, Sir, think upon it, and avoid misfortunes for which you would be responsible; and be persuaded, that for all the other articles that you ask you will be satisfied.

'If you accept, send some of your gentlemen to terminate. I shall wait till to-morrow morning eight o'clock. I am perfectly, Sir,

'Your most humble servant,

DE BUSSY.'

To which, early next morning, I wrote the following reply:

F f 2

S I R,

S I R, Vizagapatam, June 26, 1757.

HAVING had so very little time to consider of your last letter, I must desire till 11 o'clock, before which time I will let you know my resolution; and, till then, let all firing cease and be put a stop to: I also desire that you will not, during the truce, suffer any of your troops to approach nearer to our walls, or works, I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
W. P.

To which was received the following answer:

S I R, French-camp, half past 8 o'clock.

I Have received yours of the 26th. You desire till eleven o'clock to determine yourself; I agree to it, and have given orders to the different posts not to fire; but I must acquaint you, that the troops which I sent yesterday to the Dolphin's nose Grand mountain, might not perhaps receive my orders in time; you therefore must not take their fire as a breach of my parole having just now dispatched a courier to them.

On your side, you must not fire in any manner on my people. I wait for your decision with impatience, and am most perfectly, Sir, Your most obedient and most humble servant,
DE BUSSY.

Hereupon another council of war was held, and the following agreed to be sent to M. BUSSY.

S I R, Vizagapatam, June 26, 1757.

I Now send Capt. Campbell, commandant of this garrison, and Mr. Tho. Heath, merchant, to treat with you about the surrender of it; and do hereby oblige myself to comply with such articles as they shall agree to. I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
W. P.

But Capt. Campbell thinking it necessary to apprize the garrison of the resolution of capitulating, before his departure for the French-camp, was prevented from going out, by a considerable number of them, who mutinied, and swore the garrison should not be delivered up, for that they would die, rather than be prisoners to the French; and, in a tumultuous manner, came into the fort, and took away the colours by force, and marched about the town with drums beating and colours flying, by which means, most of the posts and batteries were deserted, though not before they had fired twenty guns, in breach of the truce agreed upon.

The time of the truce being almost expired, and large parties of the enemy approaching on every side of us, Mr. Smith was sent out to the Sand-hill, to acquaint M. Bussy of the confusion they were in, and the cause of not sending the gentlemen as he desired.

In this interim a slip of paper from M. Bussy, was received, as follows:

'Sir, I wait to hear from you; I am in the trenches, in order to act in consequence of your answer. I am perfectly, Sir, your servant,
DE BUSSY.'

As soon as M. Bussy was informed by Mr. Smith of the above circumstances, he sent a party of horse and seapoys into the town, who took possession without any opposition; the mutineers being some of the first who laid down their arms on their approach: the officer who commanded the horse, came immediately to the fort, to prevent any mischief that might happen from our own ungovernable people. In a very short time several hundreds had entered the place, and M. Bussy sent a compliment to W. P.—l, Esq; that he waited for him at the Mettow-gate. Accordingly he went to him, attended by the officers and gentlemen of the garrison, and returned with him to the Fort-house; where he shortly after demanded (W. P.—c—l, Esq;) the keys of the treasury, warehouses, and company's books. Being informed, that he had neither money nor goods in the warehouses, having embarked them, and the company's books and papers, on several vessels gone to Bengal, agreeable to the orders received from Fort St. George, he seemed satisfied; but desired that the council would certify that they had done so, and there was neither money nor goods belonging to the company, when he took possession of the place.

Capitulation of the town and fortress of Vizagapatam, between M. de Bussy, Lieutenant-Colonel, knight of the Order Royal and military of St. Louis, of the Order Royal of Christ in Portugal, commandant general of the French troops and others; and

W—m P—c—l, Esq; chief of Vizagapatam, and member of the council superior, and select committee of Fort St. George.

ART. I. **T**HE place, the fortifications, the artillery, marine and military stores, arms of all sorts, ships stores, &c. shall be delivered up to the com-

company of France, as also all merchandise, money, and in general, all that shall be found in the different magazines belonging to the English company, which the chief, and his council, engage on honour to declare.

II. The chief, the council, and all those employed in the English company's service, the officers, and all others, both civil and military, shall be prisoners of war on their parole; and shall be permitted to carry with them all the effects that belong to them, and retire wherever they please, on the conditions stipulated in the bill of honour, signed by all the officers, civil and military.

III. All the soldiers, sailors, and other Europeans, shall be prisoners, as long as the war continues between the King of France and the King of England, or until they are exchanged.

IV. The country troops shall be allowed to retire where they please.

V. The inhabitants, natives of the country, shall be secured in their property and houses, as long as they behave themselves well, and during the general's pleasure.

VI. All soldiers that are not of the English nation, may, if they please, enlist in the French service.

VII. All the French deserters shall be left to the general's disposal.

Done on the Sand-hill, DE BUSSY.
June 26, 1757. W. P—C—L.

William P—c—l, Esq; having signed the Bill of Honour, a Copy of which follows, and settled several Matters relating to the Prisoners, he set out from Vizagapatam on the 30th of June, and arrived on the 10th of July at Calcutta.

BILL OF HONOUR.

WE the subscribing Commandant, Counsellors, Officers, and others, employed in the service of the the company in the garrison of Vizagapatam, taken by Monsieur de Bussy, Commandant-General of his Most Christian Majesty's troops, June 26, 1757, acknowledge ourselves to be prisoners of war. We promise and give our parole of honour, not to carry arms directly or indirectly against his Most Christian Majesty or his Allies, as long as the war continues, or until we shall be exchanged, and to render ourselves at Pondicherry, or any other French establishment, whenever we shall be called

upon, by the order of the general of the French nation in the East-Indies, or by M. de Bussy.

'In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 27th of June 1757.'

Charles Campbell, Capt. Commandant.
Arthur Nelson, Lieutenant.

S. Hart, S. Smith, R. Orton, Ensigns.

J. Seaton, J. Eley, Lieuts. of artillery.

William P—c—l, Chief.

J. L. Smith, second.

Marm. Best, third.

Thomas Heath, factor.

James Willson, surgeon.

W. Magee, free mer.

J. Horriot, George —, T. Cooper,

J. Newcomb, mates of ships.

The English garrison of Vizagapatam consisted of Europeans (invalids and sick included)

	140 men.
Topazes and Lascars	120
Seapoys about	300
The French army consisted of	
Infantry { French	200
{ German	200
Artillery	150
Horse { French	100
{ Hussars	200
{ Motatta	200
Seapoys	6000
Pieces of cannon	30

and 4 or 5000 pikemen belonging to the Rajahs.

Considerations, humbly offered to Parliament, relative to the Heads of a Bill for promoting Industry, suppressing Idleness and Begging, and saving above One Million Sterling yearly, of the Money now actually paid by the Nation to the Poor.

THE employment and support of the poor, are objects truly worthy the attention of the legislature; and it is to be wished, that the laws now in being were carried into due execution, or if defective, that such addition or alteration may be made, as will best answer the salutary purpose of rendering such indigent persons who are now a burden and nuisance to the community, useful members thereof.

'The author before us, offers some hints towards remedying the evils arising from the want of such provision, and observes, that the vast number of beggars in general, but especially of those who are able to work, not only for themselves, but for the benefit

fit of the public, arises not so much from a defect in the law, as in the execution; an unwillingness and sloth in the people to do what is for the common good. Overseers in every parish were ordained to be chosen with power to rate the parish, for materials to put the poor to work. This implied a power to hire houses for them to work in; but as sufficient penalties were not annexed, and no person appointed whose proper business it should be to see the laws put in execution, the disease continues, and the proper remedy has not been applied.

'The more the laws are considered, the less defective (says our author) will they appear; and it must be confessed, to the reproach of the nation, that the not executing the laws for repressing begging and idleness, (the only profitable part) and an inhuman keenness in executing what related to the settlements of the poor, is the true cause of the present public misery complained of. To trace the cause of this inactivity on the one part, and this keenness and activity on the other, will be no difficult task. No parish provided materials for work, or a house to work in. To such a parish, the appearance of a poor man, even able and willing to work, was, if suffered to remain, no other than that of a thief or a pick-pocket; whereas if there had been a work-house, he would have added so much riches to the parish. Hence arose the barbarity of whipping a poor man because he was poor, and a man for being idle when he could find no work.

'To remedy these evils is the business of the legislature, to whose consideration he humbly offers the heads of a bill, the substance of which is,

'That each county in Great Britain be laid out into districts, consisting of one or more parishes.

'That each parish or district shall, within a limited time, hire or build a workhouse sufficient to contain its poor, with rooms in or near it, for a house of correction, and for an hospital, under the penalty of 50 l. *

* The author says, that the expence of building workhouses, and furnishing materials for work to the poor, reckoning one parish with another, will not exceed two hundred pounds; and not be so much where two or three are conjoined.

Since the law of the 9 Geo. I. for encouraging the conjoining of parishes, and the erecting of workhouses, many have

'That they shall provide sufficient provisions, materials, and instruments, for employing all their poor, under the same penalty, and suffer none to beg within their respective parish or district, under the penalty of 20 l. for the first offence of every person begging, if the person begging is not immediately apprehended and maintained without begging, and set to work; and 5 l. more for every repeated offence.

'That every parish or district shall choose a certain number of governors for managing the workhouse (the minister or ministers being declared constant governors) under the penalty of 50 l.

'That the governors be empowered to raise a sufficient sum for the purposes of this act; and to appropriate all the effects of the poor taken in, for the benefit of the work-house; which, if they die in the workhouse, are to continue a part of its stock, and their heirs or executors to have no claim without paying for their past maintenance and funeral charges.

'That the governors of every such workhouse be declared a corporation in law, and empowered to purchase from one to fifty acres of land to build houses upon, and to chuse all necessary officers and servants, to keep open markets within their limits for the sale of their goods, and buying such as may be brought there for sale; and to apply the profits of all work for the support of the workhouse, and every other thing necessary for the benefit of such house, with the approbation of the sheriff; and that the present overseers of the poor of every parish, and their successors in office, be subject to, and obey the governors of each workhouse, in the parish or district in which they live.

'That the rules, by-laws, and accounts, lie open to the inspection of all who pay tax to the poor.

been built, the poor rates much lessened, and the debts contracted for building or hiring houses, or for furnishing materials for work, all paid; some rates are lessened one-fourth, one-third, one-half, some two-thirds; in Bishopgate-street, London, one-half; in Luton in Bedfordshire, from 667l. to 209l. in Chelmsford in Essex, from four or five to one shilling, &c. These happened before 1733.

The good effects of workhouses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dalkeith, Mussleburgh, &c. are felt in Scotland, and it is hoped will soon be universal.

'That

‘ That half of the governors after serving two years, except the first set, shall go out by ballot, and as many new ones be chosen in their places; and all governors shall accept, and act according to the rules approved by the sheriff, under the penalty of 50 l. every year of disobedience.

‘ That the governors have all the powers of the justices of the peace, with regard to all crimes for misdemeanors committed within their limits, by robbers, thieves, beggars, idle and suspicious persons.

‘ That the governors shall be at liberty to raise the supplies for maintaining their poor, for providing materials for work, for hiring or building houses, and all other expences in the way which shall appear most easy and agreeable, whether it be by charities, by this law, or the respective laws of England and Scotland prior to this, for taxing every parish for maintaining their poor, so as it shall be without begging; and for their encouragement, the governors of every work-house shall be allowed to raise the necessary supplies for the first year only, if it is found agreeable, within the limits of their several work-houses by way of lottery, to be drawn and managed in the way they think most proper; but if any district shall be obliged to raise the supplies by way of tax, the same shall be laid on equally and justly upon every parish, by the governors.

‘ That the minister of every parish shall yearly certify to the sheriff the number of the poor maintained, and the expence, under the penalty of 30 l. and the governors shall transmit to the sheriff the number of the poor, the expence, the profits by work, and the names of those who have been in the house of correction, under the penalty of 50 l.

‘ That every sheriff shall appoint a person to prosecute all persons before him, who shall transgress this or any other law, consistent with this, in favour of the poor; and that the sheriff transmit to the person named by his Majesty to receive them, the whole certificates he receives from the above ministers and governors, with a list of the parishes and districts who have disobeyed in whole or in part, and what procedure the person named to prosecute them has made; and that this person be allowed, by the sheriff his full costs, and a fourth part of all penalties recovered for his trouble, and another fourth part to his informers.

‘ That the sheriff by himself, or his substitute, shall every year visit every work-house, under the penalty of 100 l. and

make such regulations as he shall think proper, after hearing the governors *pro* and *con*; of which, and of all complaints from the poor, he is to judge finally, and without appeal.

‘ That the person named by his Majesty to receive and record the certificates from the sheriffs, be empowered to sue the sheriffs, for the penalties recovered by them, and not paid in to the respective exchequers, which they are hereby required to do, and for such penalties as any sheriff may incur by neglecting his duty relative to the poor, before the barons of the exchequer, by petition or complaint; and their judgment to be final.

‘ That to put a stop to the abuse of the laws with regard to settlements, it be declared lawful for all persons to seek for work where they can find it; and that the settlement of every poor person be declared to be the parish where the person is found seeking work, idle, suspicious, or begging; with liberty to the parish where so found, to carry such to the parish where the person was found begging or seeking work, and was neither taken up, nor furnished with work.

‘ That if any parish be poor, or hath many poor, and be not well able to support them, the sheriff be empowered to grant warrants for a voluntary collection in the neighbouring parish or parishes, or through the whole county; or to tax a rich parish or parishes, or the whole county, for the relief of such parish, if not relieved by a voluntary collection. That the governors shall bear their own charges.

‘ And, That the sheriff of each county (*Middlesex* only excepted) be master of the revels, within his county, with power to tax all public diversions and shews, so as not to exceed one third or fourth of the whole gain free of all expence; which taxation is to be applied for enlarging the house of correction of the head-burgh of the county, and for providing work for robbers, thieves, and incorrigible rogues; and no person is to exhibit or perform any shews or diversions, without liberty from the sheriff, or his substitute, under the penalty of 200 l. to be levied by the sheriff.”

‘ The author brings several arguments in support of these heads, and concludes with hints from which may be drawn such rules for the government of workhouses, as will make it more easy for the governors.

Extract from Dr. Crine's Treatise on the Management of the Gout, from his own Case, with the Virtues of the English Plant BARDANA.

I Manage my feet in the following manner; I wash them frequently with water just as warm as the flesh; bran softens it, and, by keeping a small quantity of water on the fire, it is easy to continue the same warmth in it, which the plain sense of feeling first shewed to be right. I wear shoes always so large, that the foot moves freely in them; and they are made of the softest leather, lined throughout with flannel. I wear yarn stockings next the skin, and lie in them; and never walk or ride, when the air is either cold or damp. By this means, perspiration is kept up constantly and uniformly in my feet; and my hands, when I am in the air, being defended by woollen gloves, have sufficiently the same advantage.

"Mine is a degree of Gout not of the most extreme kind, but such as men in the middle stage of life usually have; for many years I have been accustomed to a fit in Autumn, and another in Spring, and sometimes the Autumn fit has lasted thro' the Winter. Before I used the regimen and medicine I am about to name, fits of five, six, or seven months have sometimes held me in the most horrible agony; tho', going off, they left no swelling. This being a common state of the Gout, and the relief I have found in it very great, I therefore offer the method to the public; nor is it peculiarly to this degree of Gout it may be applied; it will be useful in all. I drink no wine; my medicine is my breakfast and my supper; and my dinner is that of other moderate people. I avoid beef and pork; I prefer lamb, veal, pig, and chicken to other foods; but I am not so strict as to avoid the rest dressed plainly. My drink is malt liquor, strong and small; and from this course of life I receive the full benefit of abstemiousness. Fish, in general, I have found to be innocent; but the sauce is often mischievous. About half a pound of meat is generally my dinner; this serves nature the four-and twenty hours, without loading her; and he, who is careful to accustom his stomach constantly to nearly the same quantity of food, will obtain and preserve that great article in the cure of this disease, a good digestion. My exercise, regulated by the weather, is of four kinds: walking in my chamber, when it is worst; a coach, when it is

something better; when tolerably fine I go on horseback; and, in the finest of all, I walk, not on the uneven stones of London, but on smooth ground.

"My medicine is the root of the *Bardana*, or *Burdock*; and the method, wherein I have taken it, is a light infusion. We have, in England, six species of *Bardana*, or *Burdock*; they all possess the same general virtues, but the kind which I have found best, and always have used, is the fourth species mentioned by Ray, in his *Synopsis Plantarum*, called the woolly-headed *Burdock*. This is called *lappa major montana capitulis tormentosis* by Caspar Bauhine, and *arctium* by the Greek writers. This plant, common by way-sides, and in waste places, very much resembles the common *Burdock* in form and stature; but may be known from it, when young, by the redness of its stalks, and, when full grown, by the its woolly-heads. Linnaeus supposes it only a variety of the common kind; however that be, I have found it possesses greater virtue, and, as it is nearly as frequent, and is easily distinguished, no other should be used. This plant, which grows every-where at our doors, has a perennial root, fit for service at all seasons; it should be gathered fresh every time for use; for I have found, that, when fresh taken up, it is a cordial, diaphoretic, and diuretic medicine; and, when it has been kept some time, a diuretic only. Cut an ounce of this root, clean washed, into thin slices; pour on it a pint and an half of water in a stone jar; cover the vessel, and, as soon as the liquor is cold, pour it off through a sieve, without pressing. This quantity is two doses; warm half of it moderately, and mix with this half a pint of new-milk, and half an ounce of honey. Drink this alone, or eat it with bread for breakfast; and the remaining half, in the same manner, for supper. It is not disagreeable; the flavour is like that of the pea or bean kind, and the infusion, thus mixed, with milk, tastes like asparagus or young pea-soup; it sits well upon the stomach, and promotes gentle perspiration; it is lubricating and deobstruent; its principal operation is by urine, but not violent; and it, at once, is serviceable against the disease for which it is given, and against that certain concomitant of it the stone or gravel; perhaps, in this respect, it excels all other remedies. In regard to the Gout, it does all we can expect or require of a medicine, unless we knew an absolute or specific remedy;

ly; it softens the too firm texture of the coats of the vessels; it separates the solid parts swallowed in our food to a due distance, if drank regularly in this manner; and, while it keeps them out of those sinisters, which would prevent their passage in the smallest vessels, it lubricates and softens those vessels on the inside, and gives them a due distention: at the same time, it refreshes and invigorates the whole frame, promotes circulation as evidently as it does perspiration, and, in a secondary manner, assists the digestive faculties; for the stomach being charged but once in the twenty-four hours with solid or coarse food, according to this regimen, and that not in too large quantity, is able to act properly upon it, and is not a little assisted primarily by this medicine. There is also this farther advantage, that, in taking it in the regular manner here directed, the patient has the benefit of the best milk course withal; for cow's milk, with this addition, is brought nearly to the state of milk; and this is the moderate way of taking it, which alone is safe. The absolute good effect of milk none can dispute, but the danger is in the absolute change from a common course of life to one so poor. This is a middle method; and there is neither the danger attending on the entering upon such a course, nor on the leaving it for a common diet. I feel what I write of the great effect of this medicine: mine, though not the most terrible state of the Gout, was as bad as usually men suffer, at my time of life, and it is now reduced to a very slight degree. I have, some seasons, escaped with two fits in the year, and these only of three weeks each; one in Autumn, and another in Spring. And if the peculiar unfavourable nature of the season make it worse; if one fit follow another through the Winter; still they are the lighter for their number, and there are intervals of health.

"In the fits, I find the bed the only proper place; sweats are there easiest procured, and the limbs may be most conveniently wrapped up in flannels. I always take to my bed immediately on the attack; and eat nothing solid, for several days. The medicine with less milk is my usual drink, and I find from it the double advantage of promoting perspiration, and clearing the urinary passages; in which, otherwise, from the posture, and the diminished quantity of urine, in consequence of the increased perspiration, gravel and

small stones are naturally formed. Let it be understood, that I speak here of the gout alone; for this, though vulgarly said to banish all other diseases, is often joined with very bad ones. This is always known by the complication of their symptoms; and, in that case, let no man, who has not been bred to physic, trust his own opinion."

To the AUTHOR.

S I R,

THE French ministry having judged it proper to begin the operations of this campaign with a kind of manifesto or memorial, tending to prove the justice and necessity of the steps their King has taken on occasion of the affairs of Germany, and to convince Europe of the real sentiments of his Most Christian Majesty for procuring a general peace; we may possibly see an answer thereto from the court of London, or Berlin, or from both, as they are equally concerned to refute it: however, as I am somewhat apprehensive they may think that memorial too low and too weak for their notice, and calculated only to keep in countenance the French party in Holland, I shall, as a volunteer, bestow a few remarks upon it.

There is nothing more true, than that if a fool would but keep silence, he might pass for a wise man, as there must be some wisdom in hiding folly: but it seems the ministers of Louis the fifteenth are above using this caution; they perhaps think they may as easily impose upon the world as they do upon their master; and therefore scorn to stick to facts, and consequences fairly deducible from them.

After slightly touching upon their quarrel with England, they say, that, 'after the King of Prussia had invaded the electorate of Saxony, his Majesty found himself obliged, by virtue of the peace of Westphalia, of which he is guarantee, to send a powerful army into Germany, as well to restore tranquillity there, as to prevent several Princes, friends and allies to his crown, from being oppressed; in doing which, he only fulfilled the conditions of the alliance he had previously contracted with the house of Austria.'—

This appears true enough, viewing it only in one light. But with what view was this alliance made? Was it not intended to kindle that very flame in Germany, which they so modestly pretend they de-

signed

G g

signed to prevent or extinguish? Is it not notorious to all Europe, that they wanted to invade the dominions of Hanover in 1755, but were obliged to postpone the expedition, because the season was too far advanced? And when the King of Prussia undertook to guaranty that electorate, in order to preserve the peace of Germany, after the house of Austria had refused to perform her engagements with Great-Britain, and the Emperor himself had even broke the imperial capitulation, by denying his protection to a state of the empire threatened with an invasion from a foreign power; did not France then immediately go to work with the court of Vienna, in order to defeat his Prussian Majesty's intentions to maintain the tranquillity of the empire? The French were thoroughly sensible it was not in their power to hurt Hanover, unless they play'd off Austria against Prussia; and they hoped to bring Great-Britain to their terms, by invading that electorate, and as they had no plausible pretext for such an invasion, they were under necessity to foment a quarrel between the courts of Vienna and Berlin; well knowing that his Prussian Majesty would, in such a case, strike the first blow; which was all that they wanted, to afford them the shadow of a pretence for making war upon Prussia, as guarantees of the peace of Westphalia.

As to the invasion of Saxony, it was undertaken on the principle of self-preservation. Austria and Russia were assembling powerful armies; his Prussian Majesty had full proof of their sinister designs, and knew that the King of Poland remained quiet only 'till they should be ready to pour into the dominions of the house of Brandenburg. But the French ministers take no notice of the memorials and manifestos published by the Prussian Monarch, in vindication of his conduct: it is enough for them that he invaded Saxony; and so the peace of Westphalia is made a stalking-horse, without the least colour of argument, to justify their disturbing the tranquillity of the empire, and proceeding to the execution of their secret plan for oppressing the Protestant interest in Europe.

Well then, *Saxony*, right or wrong, must be delivered, because France is guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, and now let us see what course she took to effect this deliverance. The memorial says, that 'after the court of Versailles had proposed a neutrality to the Elector of Hanover, and

demanded a passage for her troops through his dominions, with a view to deliver the Elector of Saxony, an ally of France, and required him to admit a neutral garrison in Hemelen, merely to secure the retreat of her army; the King, on the rejection of such impartial propositions, saw himself reduced to the necessity of acting against the Electorate of Hanover, &c. — If he means nothing more than to succour the Elector of Saxony, he was under no necessity of acting against Hanover: the French army could have come at the Prussians, without passing throughour Sovereign's German dominions: they might have crossed the Rhine in Alsace, and marched through Franconia directly for Bohemia: part of their troops joined to the army of execution, might have left Egra on the right hand, and turned towards Saxony, while the rest entered Bohemia, either to act seperately, or in conjunction with the Austrians, as there should be occasion: all this might have been done, without touching the territories of Hanover, or those of the Landgrave of Hesse. But France wanted to go a shorter way to work; whether her proposals for neutrality were accepted or rejected, she thought herself sure of ruining Hanover. Had that Electorate embraced a neutrality, the French army would have all arrived safe on the banks of the Elbe, and crossed the river with little or no opposition: part of it might then have joined the Swedes and Mecklenburghers; and thus the King of Prussia would have been vigourously attacked at once in Pomerania, Prussia, the Dutchy of Magdeburgh, Saxony, and Silesia; and had he been overpowered by numbers, Hanover and its petty allies must afterwards have lain entirely at the mercy of Austria and France; nay, there had been an end of the liberties of Europe. But as the neutrality was rejected, Hanover was only plundered, ravaged, and ruined; and the French army was afterwards ruined and drove back to the lower Rhine, in consequence of the two memorable victories gained by his Prussian Majesty the 5th of November and 5th of December. So that it was certainly good policy in the court of Versailles, to endeavour to wheedle or frighten Hanover into a neutrality: but her propositions could not have been accepted, without forfeiting all pretensions to justice, honour, and common sense.

Equally modest were the propositions made by France to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, as appears from the very terms of

his memorial. 'His Majesty having represented to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, that it was not proper, or convenient, for him to engage in these troubles, he made him an offer to take part of his troops into his pay, and even consented that the Hessians already in the pay of Great Britain, should continue so, provided they remained in that kingdom.' — Very fair and civil indeed! Surely they must have taken the Landgrave for an idiot. This proposal, in plain English, runs thus: Your Serene Highness must let me hire part of your forces, to help me to demolish the house of Brandenburg; and when this is accomplished, you may ever after depend upon my friendship and protection: and as you have several regiments in the pay of England, and I have no occasion to put myself to the expence of hiring ALL your troops, I even consent to your continuing to take the English money, provided those regiments stay in that kingdom, where they can do no harm at present.

Signed LOUIS.

SKETCHES, or ESSAYS on various subjects.

By LAUNCELOT TEMPLE, Esq;

THE Author, in his preface, informs us, "that he chuses to call his writings *sketches*; as the least imperfect among them is to a labour'd treatise, what the painters term out-lines, or his first rude draught are to a finish'd picture. He owns he could have given these loose fragments much bolder strokes, as well as more delicate touches: But as an author's renown depends at present upon the mobility, he dreads the danger of writing too well; and feels the value of his own labour too sensibly to bestow it, where, in all probability, it might serve only to depreciate his performance."—The following are short extracts from the essays before us, which may serve as a specimen of the whole performance.

"Of GENIUS. There is a standard of right and wrong in the nature of things, of beauty and deformity, both in the natural and moral world. And as different minds happen to be more or less exquisite, the more or less sensible of being charmed with what is wrong or deformed. It is chiefly this sensibility that constitutes a Ge-

nius: to which a sound head and a good heart are as essential as a delicate imagination: and a man of true Genius must necessarily have as exquisite a feeling of the moral beauties, as of whatever is great or beautiful in the works of nature, or masterly in the arts which imitate nature, in poetry, painting, statuary, and music. On the other side, where a heart is very bad the Genius and Taste, if there happen to be any pretensions to them, will be found shocking and unnatural. *Nero* would be nothing less than a poet; but his verses were what one may call most *villainously* bad. His taste of magnificence and luxury was horribly glaring, extravagant and unnatural to the last degree. *Caligula's* Taste was so outrageously wrong, that he detested the works of the sweet *Mantuan* poet more passionately than ever *Mæcenæ*s admired them; and if *Virgil* had unfortunately lived down to those times in which that monster appeared, he would probably have been tortured to death for no other crime but that he wrote naturally, and like an honest man.—True Genius may be said to consist of a perfect polish of soul, which receives and reflects the images that fall upon it, without warping or distortion. And this fine polish of soul is attended with what philosophers call the moral truth.—There are minds which receive objects truly, and feel the impressions they ought naturally to make, in a very lively manner, but want the faculty of reflecting them; as there are people who I suppose, feel all the charms of poetry without being poets themselves."

"Of TASTE. Our notions of Taste may be easily understood by what has been said upon the subject of Genius; for mere good Taste is nothing else but Genius without the power of execution. It must be born, and is to be improved chiefly by being accustom'd, and the earlier the better, to the most exquisite objects of Taste in its various kinds. For the taste in writing and painting, and in every thing else, is insensibly formed upon what we are accustom'd to, as well as taste in eating and drinking. One who from his youth has been used to drink nothing but heavy dismal port, will not immediately acquire a relish for claret or burgundy."

"Of ENGLISH VERSE. — It does not acquire a very exquisite ear to write too smooth, or even harmonious lines running yet in rhyme, a poet, who is always careful to polish his couplet, may pass with the multitude, for a great master in versification

tion. But as long as harmony is confined within such narrow bounds, he writes but like a school-boy, who keeps in the line only with the help of ruled paper.—Dr. Swift and Mr. Pope, took offence, one does not know why, at the triplet, and very rarely condescended to admit it into their verses. It is true, it had been used to a nauseous excess by some tasteless writers; and Mr. Pope's own imitation of *Rochester*, might justly enough give him a disgust to the triplet for his whole life. Yet it contributes not a little to the grace of *Dryden's* versification; and I can see no reason why it should be prohibited now, as it gives a variety to the numbers, which in rhyme is sufficiently limited to require such help; besides it may often be in your power by its means to comprise within three lines, what must otherwise straggle into four, and of course become languid and spiritless.—It does not seem quite foreign to the present subject to take some notice of a certain French author, who after having given it as his opinion, that Mr. Pope is the most harmonious of all the English poets, adds, with a very plausible assurance, that he has reduced the sharp hissings of the English trumpet to the sweet sounds of the flute. It is no great wonder, that one who is apt to write much at random, should presume to talk so contemptuously of a noble and elegant language, with which he plainly appears to have a very superficial acquaintance. But who ever talked of the hissings of a trumpet—or of sharp hissings? We have all heard of the hoarse trumpet, but the hissing trumpet is an instrument we are not acquainted with.”

“SENTENCES.—The world has been shamefully imposed on by many an important fool: but no wise man of sense ever took any pains to appear wise; as no honest man ever used any tricks to display his own integrity.

Most fools, and many sensible people, are conceited: but people of the best sense never are so.

Affectation is the bane of every thing. An honest, plain, downright blockhead, supposing him at the same time good-natured, may not only be an useful but an agreeable creature. But when a blockhead is seized with a whim of being a fine gentleman or wit, the Lord have mercy upon him—and us.

It is illiberal, inhuman, and unreasonable in the highest degree to insult any man for his being dull: but when dullness pretends to genius or parts, it becomes a fair object of ridicule.”

Register of the Weather in London.

	Baro.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
Apr 29 M	30,02	42	NE	Clo. and wind
A	30,1	43	NE	Cloudy
30 M	30,21	46	NE	Light clouds
A	30,3	46	NE	Light clouds
My 1 M	30,23	54	NE	Cloudy
A	30,23	55	NE	Pretty fair
2 M	30,26	46	NE	Sh. with clouds
A	30,32	50	NE	Fine sky
3 M	30,37	42	NE	Sun. flying Cl.
A	30,3	45	E	Show. windy
4 M	30,34	44	ENE	S. with light cl.
A	30,32	48	NE	Clear sunshine
5 M	30,29	48	NE	Overcast
A	30,25	52	NE	Flying Clouds
6 M	30,2	50	NE	Sunshine
A	30,18	56	SW	Clouds
7 M	30,1	55	NE	Cloudy
A	30,05	59	NE	Sunshine
8 M	29,91	55	NE	Show. with cl.
A	29,91	58	SW	Fine sunshine
9 M	29,96	66	SW	Sunsh. with cl.
A	29,97	69	NE	Flying clouds
10 M	30,12	57	ENE	Very fair
A	30,15	58	NE	Still fair
11 M	30,28	57	NE	Sunshine
A	30,35	57	SE	Sunshine
12 M	30,31	58	NE	Very fair
A	30,25	58	NE	Fine weather
13 M	30,22	54	NE	Fair
A	30,15	66	NEBE	Very clear
14 M	30,16	64	NE	Very serene.
A	30,18	67	NE	The same
15 M	30,25	61	NE	Sunshine
A	30,3	68	NE	The same
16 M	30,38	68	NE	Very fine
A	30,43	69	NE	Very serene
17 M	30,46	67	NE	Very fine
A	30,46	68	NEBE	The same
18 M	30,45	54	NE	Very fair
A	30,41	66	NEBE	Very fair
19 M	30,41	55	NE	Fair
A	30,43	59	NE	Fair
20 M	30,4	56	NE	Fair
A	30,38	60	NE	Fair
21 M	30,33	66	NE	Overcast
A	30,28	58	NE	Fair
22 M	30,2	59	NEBW	Overc. fm. mizz
A	30,15	62	NE	Clear Sunshine
23 M	30,14	51	NE	Overcast
A	30,14	58	NE	Very fair
24 M	30,12	54	NE	Fair all day
A	30,12	61	NE	
25 M	30,07	68	NEBE	Fine sunshine
A	30,03	71	SE	Th. hail & rain
26 M	29,85	67	SE	Sun. with Cl.
A	29,75	67	SE	Th. high & rain
27 M	29,72	58	SW	Cloudy w. sun.
A	29,73	66	SW	Sn. flying cl.
28 M	29,8	64	W	Sunsh.
A	29,95	69	W	Sunsh. very fine
29 M	30,0	56	NW	Overcast.
A	30,0	59	W	Thick heavy rain

Depth of rain fallen since our last 1,8 inch,
all since the 24th inst.

The INVITATION.

Phillis yonder bow'r with ev'ry beau-teous
flow'r, and twin'd in green ar-----ray'd, and twin'd in
green array'd, sweet jonquils, ro'ses, lillies, car-----nations,
daffa----dillo's, invites us to the shade, in---vites us
to the shade.

2.
There clasping thee my treasure,
With extasy 'bove measure,
I'll on thy bosom lye, —
While you with looks expiring,
My blissful death desiring,
My soul with joy shall fly. —

3.
Embalm me melting kisses,
I'll crown those dying blisses,
While you with pity cry, —
My dear I'll not be cruel,
But in this am'rous duel,
We'll both together die. —

JOHN and SUSAN;
Or the PROPER DISTINCTION.

AS John and Susan were in chat,
Of love affairs, and this and that,
It happen'd somewhat odly,
That bashful John, in am'rous cue,
Made wanton overtures to Sue;
But Susan was too godly;

She would consent to no lew'd action;
Quoth John, I love you to *distraktion*,
To which your beauties move me;
No, reply'd Sue, (and she was right)
John, you mistake the matter quite,
You'd to *distruction* love me.

Semele, or the Fair Scold: An Epigram.

NOT pleas'd with reasonable human
bliss
The dame must know how gods confest can
kiss.
But soon o'erpower'd the feeble fair expires
Midst rattling thunders, and pervading fires,
Hadst thou, O Fanny, met the thunderer's
arms,
With all thy force of tongue and pow'r of
charms,
Well had they match'd his thunder and his
rays,
Giv'n peal for peal, and mingled blaze with
blaze,
'Till brighter beauties, and superior sound
Had damp'd his lightnings and his thunders
drown'd.

A Description of LONDON.

I.

HOUSES, churches, mixt together,
Streets unpleasant in all weather,
Prisons, palaces contiguous,
Gates, a bridge, the Thames irriguous.

II.

Gaudy things enough to tempt ye,
Showy outsides, insides empty;
Bubbles, trades, mechanic arts,
Coaches, wheelbarrows, and carts.

III.

Warrants, bailiffs, bills unpaid,
Lords of laundresses afraid;
Rogues that nightly rob and shoot men,
Hangmen, aldermen, and footmen.

IV.

Lawyers, poets, priests, physicians,
Noble, simple, all conditions:
Worth, beneath a thread-bare cover,
Villainy, bedawb'd all over.

V.

Women, black, red, fair, and grey,
Prudes, and such as never pray;
Handsome, ugly, noisy, still,
Some that will not—more that will.

VI.

Many a beau without a shilling,
Many a widow not unwilling;
Many a bargain if you strike it,
This is London!—How d'ye like it?

J. BANCRES.

SHAKESPEARE PARODIED.

TO part, or not to part?—That is the
question.—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The tears and strugglings of a fond adieu;
Or to take arms and march by beat of drum,
And by avoiding end them?—To steal a
march—

No more; and by that stealth, to say, we
end

The heart-ache, and the thousand sad la-
mentings

That passion prompts to; 'tis a separation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To steal a march—
To meet perhaps no more; ay, there's the
rub—

For in a soldier's life what hopes remain,
When we have left the lovely weeping fair,
Must give us pause.—There's the respect
That makes an interview of such dear import.
For who would bear the throbs and pangs of
parting,

The silent sorrow, the grief-drown'd smile,
The sigh of hapless love, the last adieu,
The last, last, distant signal, and the jeers
The gentle lover of th'obdurate takes,
If he could safely promise his full heart
A second meeting? Who would madly court
Such piteous scenes for memory to prey on?
But that the dread of some GREAT EN-
TERPRISE

(That new-discover'd title, from whose fate
All may not safe return) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather brave these various ills
Than run the risque of never meeting more.
Thus women do make triflers of us all:
And thus the brow erect, of noble firmness,
Is dwindled down to whimpering and tears;
And gallant warriors, of great fire and spirit,
When the drum beats to *Cælia's* closet fly
And lose themselves in softness. —

To Miss HARRIOT's Squirrel.

AH! little Dancer, us'd to stray,
O'er Harriott's charms in active play,
And wanton with the fair;
Now press her bosom, now her hand;
How little dost thou understand
The joys that revel there?

Pity, that breast more white than Snow,
Where nature's choicest beauties glow,
Should by such feet be press'd:
Ha! must thou share her kisses too,
Sweeter than aromack dew,
From *Araby* the bless'd.

Unwounded by her sparkling eyes,
Thou, senseless creature, canst not prize
The gifts she throws away;
But *Strephon* could, with better grace,
Supply that happy, envy'd place,
And Love with Love repay.

Then, trifter, yield to *Strephon's* arms,
That inexhausted store of charms,
Thou hast not sense to taste:
He'll not impoverish, but improve;
And life shall be, with Harriott's love,
A never-cloying feast.

To Miss BARKER.

Occasioned by a Poem shewn as her Writing, just as she was leaving Tunbridge.

SUPREMACY blest, with ev'ry killing
air,

Distinguish'd nymph! amidst a thousand fair!
Each grace, each charm confess an ample store,
Who could have thought that Barker yet had
more?

On fam'd Cayster's banks forboding death
The dying swan tunes her last parting-breath:
She sings of purling streams and willow
groves

In sad remembrance of her former loves;
E'en death, tho' he had thrown the fatal dart,
Charm'd for a moment bids her spare his
heart.

Thus on the wing of leaving *Sion-Hill*,
Where with the harmonious Muse the Graces
dwell,

The fair one calls for all her powers to please,
Our souls to ravish, and our senses seize;
Apollo smil'd, nor could his aid refuse,
Yet fear'd a rival in so sweet a muse,
Sweetly she sings, and charms th' admiring
crew,

Departs in smiles and tunes her last adieu.

An ODE, by the Rev. Mr. CHICKEN,
Chaplain of the Monmouth, on her
beating the Foudroyant, February 28,
1758.

I.

AS Lewis sat in regal state,
The Monarch, insolently great,
Accosts his crouching slaves;
"Yon stubborn isle at last must bend,
"For now my Foudroyant I send,
"The terror of the waves.

II.

"When once he bursts in dreadful roar,
"And vomits death from shore to shore,
"My glory to maintain,
"Repenting Britons then will see
"Their folly to dispute with me,
"The empire of the main."

III.

He spake, th' obedient sails were spread,
And Neptune rear'd his awful head,
To view the glorious fight:
The Tritons and the Nereids came,
And floated round the high-built frame,
With wonder and delight.

IV.

When Neptune thus the Gods address'd,
"The fight is noble, 'tis confess'd,
"The structure we admire;
"But yet this monstrous pile shall meet
"With one small ship from Britain's fleet,
"And strike to British fire."

V.

As from his lips the sentence flew,
Behold his fav'rite sails in view,
And signal made to chace;
Swift as Camilla o'er the plain,
The Monmouth skimm'd along the main,
Unrival'd in the race.

VI.

Close to her mighty foe she came,
Resolv'd to sink, or gain a name,
Which eavy might admire.
Devouring guns tumultuous sound,
Destructive slaughter flam'd around,
And seas appear'd in fire.

VII.

When lo! the heroic Gardener fell,
Whose worth the muse attempts to tell,
But finds her efforts vain;
Some other bard must sing his praise,
And bold as fancy's thoughts must raise
The sadly mournful strain.

VIII.

(a) Carket, who well his place supply'd,
The mangling bolts of death defy'd,
Which furious round him rag'd;
While (b) Hammick points his guns with care,
Nor sends one faithless shot in air,
But skilfully engag'd.

IX.

(c) Baron and (d) Winzar's conduct show'd,
Their hearts with untam'd courage glow'd,
And manly rage display'd;
Whilst every seaman firmly stood,
Midst heaps of limbs and streams of blood,
Undaunted, undismay'd.

X.

(e) Austin and (f) Campbell next the Muse
Thro' fiery deluges pursues,
Serenely calm and great;
With theirs the youthful (g) Preston's name
Must shine enroll'd in lists of fame,
Above the reach of fate.

XI.

Hark! how destruction's tempests blow,
And drive to deep despair the foe,
Who trembling fly afunder;
The Foudroyant her horror ceas'd,
And whilst the Monmouth's fire increas'd,
Lost all her pow'r to thunder.

XII.

Now, haughty Lewis, cease to boast,
The mighty Foudroyant is lost,
And must be thine no more;
No Gasconade will now avail.
Behold he trims the new-dress'd sail,
To deck Britannia's shore.

XIII.

If e'er again his voice be heard,
With British thunder-bolts prepar'd,
And on thy coast appears,
His dreadful tongue such sounds will send,
As all the neighb'ring rocks shall rend,
And shake all France with fears.

-
- (a) First-Lieutenant of the Monmouth.
(b) Second-Lieutenant of ditto, who com-
manded the lower gun deck.
(c) Third-Lieutenant of ditto.
(d) Fourth-Lieutenant of ditto.
(e) Captain of Marines.
(f) Lieutenant of Soldiers.
(g) Lieutenant of Marines.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 185. vol. III.)

PRINCE FERDINAND of *Brunswick*'s head quarters, were still at *Munster*, when the last dispatches came from him; that prince has been preparing with great diligence for resuming operations; and on the 13th Inst. every thing was ready for action, so that his army waited for nothing but orders to march. He has detach'd a body of between 5 and 6000 Men under the command of the Prince of *Holstein Gottorp*, who marched on the 12th from *Dulmen*, and sent parties into the Duchy of *Bergues*.—The Inhabitants of *Munster*, having been greatly alarmed at the retreat of the *French* army, and the approach of that of Prince *Ferdinand*, his Highness has removed their uneasiness, by publishing a declaration in substance as follows.

“WE FERDINAND, Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Lunebourg*, make known by these presents, That we enjoin all the forces under our orders, not to molest the inhabitants, in any shape, in the exercise of their religion: we most expressly forbid them to do any damage to the public edifices, or to the churches, schools, convents, &c. forasmuch as it is our intention, that all who shall presume to make any exactions in the country shall be punished with death. Accordingly in order to remove all apprehension, we have caused this public notice to be given to this and other territories into which circumstances may determine us to follow our enemy, that they may lay aside their fears, and, remain quietly at home, and enjoy the security and protection we grant. We moreover permit them to give information of all excesses or contraventions that may be committed; and to secure those who may disobey our orders; and to cause them to be conducted to the head quarters, to undergo the punishment they merit. We promise ourselves, on the other hand, that no person will abuse the protection we give, by succouring the *French* troops, either by intelligence or otherwise: in which case we shall be obliged to treat the offenders according to the rules of war.”

The *French* army, according to the last advices, remained near the *Wesel*; and re-

ceived such reinforcements daily, that they will soon be able to act with vigour. The body of 6000 *Wertenbergers* taken into the pay of *France*, were to begin their march the 1st of *June*, in order to join Count *Clermont*'s army.

The *French* King seems highly chagrined at the convention entered into between the King of *Great-Britain*, and his *Prussian* Majesty; and in consequence thereof his most christian Majesty caused a memorial to be published, to prove the justice and necessity of the steps he hath taken in the troubles of *Germany*, and to convince *Europe* of his Majesty's inclination to peace: It is needless to take up the reader's time by inserting the memorial in this place, as he will find all the principal articles of it, with proper remarks on them by turning back to p. 225.

The *French Gazette*, after relating the articles of the above-mentioned convention, makes this remarkable reflection. “We may suppose, that in this convention some private motives of interest have prevailed over the consideration of the proper dignity and honour of the crown of *Great-Britain*, since by it the king of *England* puts himself, his hereditary dominions, his army, and even the *English* nation in an absolute dependence.” From this *French* supposition, we may venture to infer, that it is not a bad sign of a treaty's being for the honour and interest of *England*, when it gives such offence to *France*, as to make her hold this language.

In our last Historical memoirs, p. 184, we mentioned the surrender of *Schweidnitz*, to the *Prussians*, but as we had not then received the terms of capitulation, it will not be improper to insert the substance of them here, viz. “The whole garrison are prisoners of war. They shall be permitted to march out with their arms, and colours flying, by the gate of *Striegan*, and to file off through the King's army; but shall afterwards lay down their arms; and all the horses belonging to the cavalry shall be faithfully given up, with all their accoutrements, to the end that the *Prussian* cavalry may receive them, and conduct them to *Breslau*, and from thence to the o-

ther

ther places of their destination. The officers of the garrison shall have their equipages granted to them, and the subaltern officers and soldiers their haversacks. The garrison shall march out the 18th, at eight o'clock in the morning. This day and tomorrow, all the magazines and chests shall be delivered to the King's commissary. The artillery shall be delivered to Colonel *Diefkowitz*, and the plans and maps, as also all that relates to the fortifications, as well of *Schweidnitz* as other places, whether they belong to the Empress-Queen or to private persons, shall be delivered to the Colonel of the engineers, *de Balbe*, to whom discovery shall be made of the mines and works under ground."

Dated the 16th of April.

After the surrender of *Schweidnitz*, the *Prussians* withdrew the detachments which they had at *Braunau*, and places adjacent, and made divers motions, the design of which Marshal *Daun* was much puzzled to discover, nor could the scouts he sent out for this purpose give him satisfactory intelligence. However by advices since received from *Ratisbon*, dated *May 5*, it appears, that the King of *Prussia* with 50,000 men, the flower of his army, had penetrated into *Moravia*; that he has laid part of the province under contributions, and blocked up the city of *Olmütz*; that when his Majesty quitted the frontiers of *Bohemia*, a large body of *Austrians* under the command of Major General *Laudon*, endeavoured to harass him in his march, and for that end advanced as far as *Liebau*, *Friedland*, and *Laudstilt*; *Laudon* even summoned Lieut. Gen. *Ziethen*, who commanded in the last-named place, to surrender; but this officer, without being intimidated by his menaces, prepared for a vigorous defence; upon which *Laudon*, who had no battering cannon with him, thought proper to retreat. The above account is partly confirmed by dispatches from Marshal *Daun's* head quarters (at *Leitomissel* on the frontiers of *Moravia*) to the court of *Vienna*, with this addition, "We thought at first that the enemy intended to sit down before *Olmütz*; but they have contented themselves with leaving a body of troops to block up that city; where all the necessary precautions for a good defence had already been taken, and the garrison was reinforced by a corps of Infantry thrown into it by General *de la Ville*, as soon as he had advice of the approach of the *Prussians*. The

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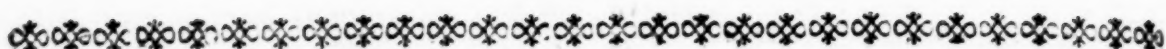
event has proved, that the passage of the *Moraw* was the King of *Prussia's* principal aim; accordingly he made great haste to reach the banks of that river, having travelled with his army 32 leagues in three days, and has penetrated almost into the heart of *Moravia*." The *Prussian* troops in entering into *Moravia*, seized upon several magazines formed by the *Austrians*, a very considerable one at *Littau*; and in this progress defeated several detachments of troops, and put to flight a party of *Caroli's Hussars*, thirty of whom have been made prisoners. The reason assigned for his *Prussian* majesty's not stopping to besiege *Olmütz*, is, that the garrison have the conveniency of laying the ground round about it under water; therefore he chose to lose no time there, in draining off the inundation, but continued his march towards *Brinn*, the taking of which will make him master of all *Moravia*, as *Olmütz* must fall of course afterwards. These motions have struck the court of *Vienna* with such a panick, that all the jewels, plate, &c. belonging to the court, were packing up in order to be removed to *Gratz* in *Styria*; and many persons of fortune have already removed to that place with their best effects.

The *Russians* have not been engaged in any operations of consequence, since our last mention of them; the reason for which inactivity, according to letters from *Vienna* is, that the *Russian* minister in a late conference with the Empress Queen, presented her with a plan of peace, which he had received from his courts; and at the same time declared, that he had orders to acquaint her Imperial Majesty, that the *Russian* troops would halt where they were till such time as her Majesty should think proper to make known her resolution with respect to the said plan.--And by accounts from *Berlin*, we learn that but a very inconsiderable body of *Russians* have yet passed the *Vistula*, and those have posted themselves in the territories of *Dantzick*.

From *Stockholm* we learn, that the court of *Sweden* signed a treaty the 27th of *April* last, with *M. de Panin*, minister from *Russia*, by virtue of which the *Swedes* are to send 10 men of war, and 4 frigates, to join the *Russian* fleet, of 15 men of war and 4 frigates, as soon as ever the *English* squadron shall appear in the *Baltic*. The 10,000 men that are to reinforce the *Swedish* army in *Pomerania* are in motion, and the first division was to embark on the 25th of *May*.

H h

CHRO.



Chronological Diary, for 1758.

April 29.

NO person is to pay to the tax on places, &c. unless he enjoys 100*l.* a year.

The tax of one shilling in the pound upon places and pensions, it is computed will raise 70,000 *l.* per annum; and that of one shilling upon all houses that are at present rateable from five windows to fifteen, and sixpence per window upon all houses that have fifteen windows and upwards, will produce 100,000 *l.* per annum.

MONDAY May 1.

The trustees of Raine's hospital met, and selected six maidens educated therein, the lot was drawn according to the will of the founder, in the presence of a polite assembly, for the prize of 100*l.* for a marriage-portion, which fell upon Ann Netherland, who went out of the hospital in the year 1743, and is to be married on the 5th of November next, when five pound as by him directed, will be expended on a wedding dinner; and the five unsuccessful girls will, with another then to be added, draw again for 100*l.* to be paid on May-day following.

The four following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Wm. Stevens, James Cotes, Richard Wm. Vaughan, and Wm. Boodger. See vol. III. p. 186

Robert Cole, one of the rioters convicted at York, for obstructing the execution of the militia act, and George Berry, one of the Wensleydale rioters about corn, were hang'd at Tyburn there; the former, convicted of high-treason, was also drawn and quartered. A party of Sir John Cope's dragoons attended the execution. The rest are respited till his Majesty's pleasure be farther known.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The house late the London infirmary, is taken for the reception of penitent prostitutes, on Mr. Dingley's plan.

The new fish-market in Westminster, and a new corn-market, are to be kept in one place, and to be declared free-markets, whereby all regrators, engrossers and forestallers will be suppressed.

FRIDAY, 5.

The second reading of the bills for the importation of Irish tallow and cattle were deferred for two months in the House of Lords.

And the bill for a general register of estates was put off for two months in the House of Commons.

SATURDAY, 6.

The Lords of the Treasury have sent an order to the Mint-office to coin 100,000 *l.* in quarter-guineas.

For the future his Majesty's ships of war will not be permitted to salute each other by firing of guns: but that all men of war, on their meeting at sea, &c. are, during the war, only to salute with cheers. Neither is any Captain whatsoever to salute the Admiral, &c. on his ship's joining or leaving a fleet, any otherwise than by cheers: Admiral ships only are allowed to salute each other with guns, which will make a prodigious saving of gun-powder. [The expence of salutes last year, it is said, amounted to near 70,000*l.*]

The West-India fleet which sailed from Portsmouth the latter end of December last, under convoy of the Roebuck man of war and a sloop, are all safe arrived in the West-Indies.

SUNDAY 7.

About ten o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Channel-Row, Westminster, which burnt down a baker's where it began, and a distiller's, another house adjoining, and damaged several others.

It was reported at Court, that some overtures for a peace had been made by France; but that they had received for answer, That nothing could, or would be listened to, until advices were received from Admiral Boscawen.

TUESDAY 9.

The first stone of the New-Bridge from Brentford to Kew was laid.

The annual sermon for the city of London lying-in-hospital was preach'd at St. Brides, by the Revd. Mr. Majendie, and the collection at the church and at the Hall, amounted to 611*l.* 10*s.*

The corn-market was opened at St. Saviour's in the Borough of Southwark, at which a great quantity of grain was sold.

A Court of Common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that the moneys which arise by fines for not serving the office of Sheriff of this city, &c. should, for the future, be appropriated towards building a new bridge from Black-Fryars to the opposite shore; but the Court disagreeing in their opinions, it was postponed.

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WEDNESDAY 10.

Was held the Anniversary meeting of the Governors of the Middlesex-hospital for sick, lame, and for lying-in married women, in Marybone-fields, Oxford-road. The collections at the church and dinner amounted to 164l. 17s. 7½d. and the new subscriptions alone to 50l. 8s.

A painting at full length of his Majesty was carried from Mr. Shackleton's, his Majesty's painter, in Stratton-street, to the Foundling-hospital, to be put up in the great room there.

THURSDAY, 11.

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden sessions. — Among the persons acquitted was the son of an eminent tradesman in Westminster, who was tried for sending three letters to the Duke of Marlborough, one of which threatened his life.

FRIDAY 12.

The duty of sixpence per ounce troy on all silver plate made or wrought in this kingdom, is, after the first day of June 1758, to cease, determine, and be no longer paid; and, in lieu thereof, the sum of 40s. yearly, is, from and after the first day of June 1758, to be paid to his Majesty for a licence, to be taken out by every person trading in or selling gold or silver plate.

The ladders and gates were affixed to East-Sheen Gate, and at Ham Gate, in order for foot people to go thro' Richmond-Park, (pursuant to the verdict last assizes at Kingston.)

SATURDAY, 13.

Lord Anson, Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain, and Admiral of the White, was this day appointed Commander in Chief of a fleet now fitting for the sea.

On the 26th of last month, his Majesty's ship the Windsor of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Faulkner, with the Escorte frigate, were sent from Plymouth, in order to intercept two French frigates, and three store-ships under their convoy, which sailed a few days before from Dunkirk to the westward. On the 27th, towards noon, about 16 leagues from the Ramhead, Capt. Faulkner was in sight of them, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the store-ships continued standing to the westward. When the Windsor came within about two gun shot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the coast of France: upon which Capt. Faulkner sent the Escorte after the store-ships, while he gave chase to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outfail'd him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then but just be discerned from the poop. The next morning at day-light, only one of them was to be seen, which the Windsor came up with and took. She is called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burthen, and her

cargo consisted of provisions, and 1000 stand of arms, intended for Quebec. Another of these store-ships was fallen in with the same day by a squadron of his Majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by Capt. Pratten, and was taken by Capt. Douglas in the Alcide. She is called the Baden, is about the same size with the other, and laden with provisions.

On the 29th about three o'clock in the afternoon, Capt. Pratten seeing a sail to the S. W. made a signal for the Dorsetshire of 70 guns, and 520 men, commanded by Capt. Dennis, to give chase; and soon after observing the chase to be a large ship, dispatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Barrington, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the squadron. About seven o'clock the Dorsetshire came up with the chase, which proved to be the Raisable, a French ship of war of 64 guns, and 630 men, and Capt. Dennis began to engage her very closely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ship, commanded by the Prince de Mombazon, Chevalier de Rohan, struck, having suffered greatly in her hull, and had 61 men killed, and 100 wounded. She was going from l'Orient to Brest, a new ship, not above four or five months off the stocks. She had 15 men killed, and 21 wounded in the action.

Advice is received from Rear Admiral Broderick, who was on his passage to the Mediterranean, that, on the 13th of last month, in the latitude of 48 deg. 00 min. his Majesty's ship Prince George of 80 guns, in which the Rear-Admiral hoisted his flag, took fire at half an hour after one in the afternoon, and after burning down to the water's edge, the remnant of her sunk at a little before six in the evening. The Rear-Admiral says, he could not then give a particular account of the people who were on board her, being about 780; but he feared the number lost far exceeded the number saved. *Gazette.*

Twelve flat-bottom'd boats to carry 63 men each, with 12 oars, are finished at Portsmouth for the new expedition.

The large house, lately the Hercules beyond Westminster-Bridge, is taken by the subscribers to Mr. Fielding's plan for providing for orphans and deserted girls of the poor.

We hear that the Act which was obtained 25 Geo. II. to crush the King of Prussia's Embden China Company, by prohibiting insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the East-Indies, will be repealed.

MONDAY, 15.

About three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the seat of Joseph Grove, Esq; at Plaistow-green near Bromley in Kent; which entirely consumed the seat and most part of the furniture, and a Lady and her family, who inhabited the house, very narrowly escaped with their lives.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

Between Chertsey and Farnham, in Surry, there fell the greatest shower of rain that has been known in the memory of the oldest man. At a rabbit-warren it flopt up all the burrows, and destroyed all the rabbits. In some places the water was eight feet deep, and carried away several bridges; and in the fields washed the barley, and other grain, that was come up, thro' the hedges; so that the lands must be sown over again.

THURSDAY 18.

Several transports arrived at Portsmouth from the Downs, each having in tow a flat-bottom boat; their construction is extremely well adapted to landing of troops; when they have every thing on board they will not draw above 18 inches water.

SATURDAY 20.

Capt. Gracie, late Commander of the Stanley, arrived at Bristol the 20th instant, with an express. He left Louisbourg on the 3d of March, when it was in the utmost distress for want of provisions; and such sickness prevailed then, that the garrison was reduced from 3000 to 1800 men, the common mortality was from 60 to 70 men in a week; there was not then a man of war in the harbour.

TUESDAY 23.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford arrived at his house in Bloomsbury-Square, from his Government in Ireland.

WEDNESDAY 24.

The Right Hon. Lord Anson went off from Portsmouth to Spithead in his barge, with his flag flying, accompanied by Sir Edward Hawke and Adm. Holborne in their barges, with their flags hoisted, and several other barges. As they pass'd by the ships at Spithead, they were all manned, and gave three cheers. His Lordship went on board the Royal George, and his flag (the White at the main-top) was hoisted on board her, and then the Admirals Hawke and Holbourne saluted him, which he returned.

On Midsummer day next, the act for the better preservation of the public roads takes place. By this act all waggons travelling for hire are deemed common stage waggons, tho' they do not travel regular stages; and such as travel with narrow wheels, and more than four horses, are liable to a penalty of five pounds, and are also indictable as common nuisances: Those who travel with four horses, and narrow wheels, are to pay at all turnpikes one half more than the present tolls. All carts or waggons, which pass through any turnpike with dung, or any other manure, (unless with wheels of nine inches wide) are to pay as carriages with other goods; nor is any person suffered to compound for the tolls, who travels with narrow wheels. Broad wheel waggons are to travel with their horses in pairs; but those with narrow wheels are not suffered to travel in pairs, but length-

ways. Waggons and carts with six-inch wheels are to pay full toll, as narrow wheels. Waggons are not to be wider than five feet six inches, measuring from the middle of each wheel. After Midsummer broad wheel waggons are to pay one half of the present tolls. The tax will then be eighteen pence for every narrow wheeled waggon drawn by four horses, where the toll is now a shilling, and only six-pence for a broad wheeled waggon, drawn by eight horses; a sufficient encouragement for all persons to use broad wheel carriages.

Admiralty-Office, May 27.

The 18th instant his Majesty's ship the Rochester, Capt. Duff, arrived at Plymouth from a cruise, and brought in with her a French snow, called the Cerf Volant, laden with ordnance stores and flour, bound to Louisbourg, which Capt. Duff took on the 11th, she having been separated from a squadron of French ships of war which sailed on the 2d from Rochefort.

On the 23d, four French ships were brought into Falmouth, having been taken some days before by a squadron of his Majesty's ships cruising under the command of the Honourable Captain Keppel. They were part of 17 ships which sailed the 1st of this month from Bourdeaux, laden with provisions and stores for Canada, and said to be under convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates. When these prizes left Capt. Keppel, the officers on board them say, that his squadron was in chace of other ships thought to be men of war.

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Sharp, Chaplain of the Prince George man of war.**On board the Glasgow off Lisbon, April 20.*

ON Thursday the 13th inst. at half an hour past one in the afternoon, word was passed into the ward room by the Centry, that the forepart of the Prince George was on fire. The Lieutenants ran immediately forward, and myself with many others (for we had twenty-two in the mess) went directly on the quarter-deck, when we found the whole ship was alarmed. The pumps were handed out, the Engine and buckets carried forward, and every immediate remedy applied. The Admiral, with the Lieutenants on watch, kept the quarter-deck, from whence he sent such orders as he thought most expedient for the preservation of the ship and the souls in her. Captain Payton, and the other Lieutenants, on diligent search, found that the fire broke out first in the boatswain's store-room, to which place large quantities of water were applied, but all in vain; for the smoke was so very great and hot, that the poor creatures could not get near enough to the flames for their labour to have any effect. On which Captain Payton ordered skuttles to be made, that the water might be poured in by

by that means ; but here he was defeated likewise, for only two Carpenters could be found, and they had nothing to work with for a long time but a hammer and chissel each. The lower gun deck ports were then opened, but the water that gushed in from them was not sufficient to stop the violence of the flames. He ordered likewise the powder-room to be wetted, lest the ship should immediately be blown up. This had its desired effect, and for some minutes we had glimmering hopes of saving the ship. I mention the above particulars, as I was below myself, work'd with the men as long as I could stand it, went up for air, and returned again instantly, and consequently an eye-witness, therefore declare them as facts. The fire soon increased, and raged violently aft on the larboard side of the ship ; and as the destruction of the ship was found inevitable, the preservation of the Admiral was first consulted. Capt. Payton came on the quarter-deck, and ordered the barge to be mann'd, into which the Admiral entered with near forty more ; for now there was no distinction, every man's life being equally precious. The Admiral, finding the barge would overfet, strip'd himself naked, and committed himself to the mercy of the waves, and after toiling an hour in resisting their violence, was taken up by a merchantman's boat. Capt. Payton kept the quarter-deck an hour after the Admiral left it, when he happily got into a boat from the stern-ladder, and was put on board the Alderney sloop. I must be deficient even to attempt a description of the melancholy scene that was now before me ; shrieking cries, lamentations, bemoanings, raving, despair, and even madness itself presented themselves. It was now high time to think of taking care of myself. I looked from every part of the ship for my preservation, and soon saw three boats off the stern of the ship. I went immediately to my cabin, and offered up my prayers to God, particularly thanking him for giving me such resolution and composure of mind. I then jumped into the sea from one of the gun-room ports, and swam to a boat, which put me on board the Alderney sloop.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, May 29.

Saturday the squadron under the command of Lord Anson, Sir Edward Hawke, and Commodore Howe, sailed to St. Helen's, where they remain; yesterday the transports followed, where they all now are, waiting for a wind. The squadron consists of the following ships.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Royal George	100	{ Lord Anson { Capt. Campbell
Familiars	90	{ Sir Ed. Hawke { Capt. Taylor

Neptune	90	James Galbraith
Duke	90	Thomas Hanway
Barfleur	90	Samuel Graves
Newark	80	William Holbourne
Magnanime	80	Henry Jervas Porter
Essex	70	{ Commodore Howe { Capt. Dorrill
Norfolk	70	John Bentley
Chichester	70	Wm. Saltrin Willett
Alcide	64	James Douglas
Duc d'Aquitaine	64	Hon. Wash. Shirley
Intrepide	64	Edw. Prattea
Fougueux	64	Joseph Knight
Achilles	60	Hon. S. Barrington
Deptford	50	John Holwall
Portland	50	Jervis Maplesden
Norwich	50	George Darby

F R I G A T E S.

Brilliant	36	Hyde Parker
Pallas	36	Arch. Cleveland.
Active	36	Richard Hughes
Southampton	36	James Gilchrist
Vestal	36	Samuel Hood
Acteon	32	Michael Clements
Thames	32	Stephen Colby
Richmond	28	Tho. Hankerson
Maidstone	28	Dudley Digges
Tartar	28	John Knight
Rose	20	Benjamin Clive
Aldborough	20	Taylor Penny
Success	20	Paul Ourry

S L O O P S.

Swallow	12	Lenderick
Diligence	12	Eastwood
Speedwell	12	

F I R E S H I P S.

Salamander	—	Elphinston
Cormorant	—	Movat
Strombolo	—	Smith
Pluto	—	Johnson

B O M B S.

Granada	—	Uvedale
Furnace	—	Williamson.

We hear that Commodore Geary, at Sheerness, is to put to sea immediately with the Lenox of 74 guns, the Shrewsbury of 74, and the Rippon of 60, with orders to join the above fleet.

Upon searching a spy that was taken up at the Isle of Wight, a few days before the troops embarked, there were found in the lining of his coat, plans of several of our harbours, and of all the ships employed in this expedition. One of the Bakers has made his escape from that island, upon hearing that this spy was taken up ; and it is now reported that a scheme was formed to lessen our numbers by mixing poison in our ammunition bread.

By letters from Barbadoes, dated April the 2d, we have an account of a dreadful fire at Bridgetown in February last, which consumed 120 houses.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

HIS Majesty's Ship the Blandford has taken, in the windward passage, four Dutch ships from St. Domingo, richly laden.

The grand St. Pierre from Dunkirk to Canada is taken by the Windsor and Escort men of war, and brought into Falmouth.

The Leopard Privateer of Bristol has taken a French ship from Smyrna, bound to Marfeilles, and carried her into Rhodes.

A Dutch ship from Marfeilles by the Hawk and Fly privateers.

The Duke of Cornwall privateer of Bristol, has taken the Amsterdam Galley, also the Maria Theresa, both from St. Eustathia, laden with sugar, &c. Martinico effects.

The Rochester man of war has taken the Volant, for Louisbourg, from Rochefort.

The Josepha, William Teague, of London, has taken a French ship of about 200 tons, from Bourdeaux, laden with provisions and stores for Canada, and sent her into Plymouth.

The St. Lewis, the Jesus Mary and Joseph, and the Jesus Mary and Joseph, all three French tartans, are carried into Leghorn by the Liverpoole privateer, Captain Hutchinson.

The St. Jacob, Claas Huck, from St. Eustathia for Amsterdam, and the Catherina Maria, Jacob Gestoffe, from Curacao for Amsterdam, are both taken by the Resolution privateer, capt. Mackie, and sent into Liverpool.

The Rosella, from Nantz for Dronthem in Norway, is taken by the Scourge privateer, Capt. Clark, of London, and sent into Londonderry.

Two French prizes are taken by the Bristol privateer, and sent into Ireland, their names and voyages unknown.

A Snow from Bourdeaux to North-America is taken by the Torbay man of war, and brought into Falmouth by the Albany sloop.

The Experiment privateer of Bristol has carried into Leghorn five French prizes, two laden with corn, and three with timber.

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE Seaflower, Ferguson, from Dunbar to Gottenburgh, carried into Norway.

The Patriot, Hawkins, of Bristol, ransomed for 2100*l*.

The Charming Betty, Houston, from Rotterdam to Inverness.

The Ceres, Tilston, from Gibraltar to Leghorn, into Barcelona.

The Mary, Wally, from Virginia to London, by the Machault Privateer, and ransomed for 500*l*.

The Barbora, Lasbays, from Gottenburgh to Murray Frith.

The Martha, Atkin, from Dublin to Lisbon.

The Good Intent, Thompson, from Whitehaven, ransomed for 250 guineas.

The Elizabeth, Line, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, by the Aurora privateer of Bayonne, but being leaky, was burnt.

The King George, from Virginia to Barbadoes, into Martinico.

The Amelia privateer, belonging to the leeward islands, is taken by a Dutch privateer fitted out from Curacao, after a smart engagement, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Bolton tender, from Falmouth to Milford, is taken off Mounts-bay by a French snow privateer of 16 carriage-guns, after an engagement of three hours.

The Resolution, Hutchinson, and the Good Agreement, Fraser, both of Peterhead to Dantzick, are taken; the former carried into Dunkirk, and the latter ransomed for 200 guineas.

The Meriam, Marshall, from Lancaster to Barbadoes into Martinico.

The Carey, Tucker, from Glasgow to Virginia, ransomed for 2500 guineas.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of Sir Thomas Frederick of a son.

The Countess of Coventry, of a son.

The Lady of Admiral Boscawen, of a son.

The Lady Mount Maurice, of a dead child.

Lady of Edward Turner, esq; of a son.

The Lady of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. of a son.

The Lady of George Payne, esq; of a daughter.

Lady of the Earl of Peterborough of a son.

The Lady of the Honourable General Waldgrave, of two daughters, at her house in Kensington.

MARRIAGES.

Charles Staples, of Buckingham, esq; to Miss Amelia Anderson, of Brentford.

George Mullings, esq; of Chelsea, to Miss Day of the same place.

— Russel, to Miss Gayler of Pall-Mall.

Richard Aston, of the Middle Temple, esq; to Lady Williams, of the Lodge in Herefordshire.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robinson to Miss Elizabeth Martin.

George Shelvocke, esq; secretary of the General Post-Office, to Mrs. Jackson, a widow Lady.

Charles Hyat, esq; of Jamaica, to Miss Amelia Sparks, of Chelsea.

James Penyfield, esq; to the celebrated Miss Fox, of Rowhampton.

DEATHS.

George Turner, esq; at Rofs in Herefordshire.

Henry Lowther, esq; only brother to Sir James Lowther.

Capt. William Brown, in Shad-Thames.

Peter Myer, esq; a Hamburg Merchant.

Paul Moreau, esq; at Ripon in Yorkshire.

Mark Milbanke, of Barningham in Yorkshire, esq;

Hanchet, esq; at Ickleton in Cambridgeshire.

Christopher Kelly, esq; of Somersetshire.

Henry Smith, M. D of Westminster.

Sir William Compton, Bart.

Thomas Bootle, esq; an East-India Director.

Henry Forrest, esq; at Bath.

Henry Keat, esq;

William Browning, esq; justice of peace for Surry.

Charles Somerfield, esq;

Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Coventry:

Matthew Loubier, esq; an Italian Merchant.

The Rev. Mr. Waterford, a dissenting minister.

Ralph Jennison, Esq; Member for Newport in the Isle of Wight.

John Walker, esq;

Jonas Langford, esq; of Theobald's in Hertfordshire.

Aaron Lewis, esq; at Haverfordwest in Pembrokehire.

William Vansittart, esq; of Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Ray, near Stow-market.

On the 17th of April last, at a small village, about a mile out of Kinross, in Scotland, one David Grant, a farmer, born in that parish 1631, where he has lived ever since, and has seen his fifth generation, who all, or most of them, live within the same shire; and by his own desire, those and none else, attended him to his grave, to the number of 118 of both sexes. His corpse was borne by four of his grandsons. Had he lived till his next birth-day, he would have been 127.

Christopher Trotter, esq; of Barbadoes.

The Rev. Mr. Studley, Rector of Acton Burnell, in Shropshire.

Richard Lloyd, esq; of Old-Hall, Montgomeryshire.

At his house, in Queen-street, Cheapside, in the fifty-first year of his age, Mr. Simon Wood, a gentleman distinguished for his charitably relieving many in distress. He has left by his will a considerable estate to his sister, and several legacies for charitable uses, particularly one to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland according to the second Charter.

Mr. Bailly, Student of Magdalen College.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merryfield, relict of John Merryfield, esq; in Red-Lion-street.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Erskine, of Liverpoole, Mariner and Merchant — John Nelson, of Dorchester, Mercer. — Henry Wagstaffe, of Barnsley, York, Grocer. — George Turner, of St. Luke's Middlesex, Embosser. — James Etchells, of Manchester, Chapman. — James Ray, of Watlington in Oxfordshire, Merchant — Thomas Chubb, of Winchester, chapman. — Cooper Prig, of Cambridge, joiner. — William Inwood, of Stony-Stratford, carrier. — John Adams, of London, Merchant. — Thomas Swallow, of Redenhall, Norfolk, mercer. — William Morgan, of Whitecross-street, edge-tool maker. — Robert Houlton, of Bristol, grocer. — Thomas Drake, of Thorpe Satchville, Leicestershire, chapman. — James Askey, of Reading in Berks, Innholder. — Robert Hartley, of New-Church, in the Forest of Pendell in Lancashire, Mercer and Grocer. — Nicholas Matthias Bartels, of Bearbinder-lane, London, Merchant. — Edward Fried, of St. John-street in Middlesex, Linnen-draper.

LIST of BOOKS

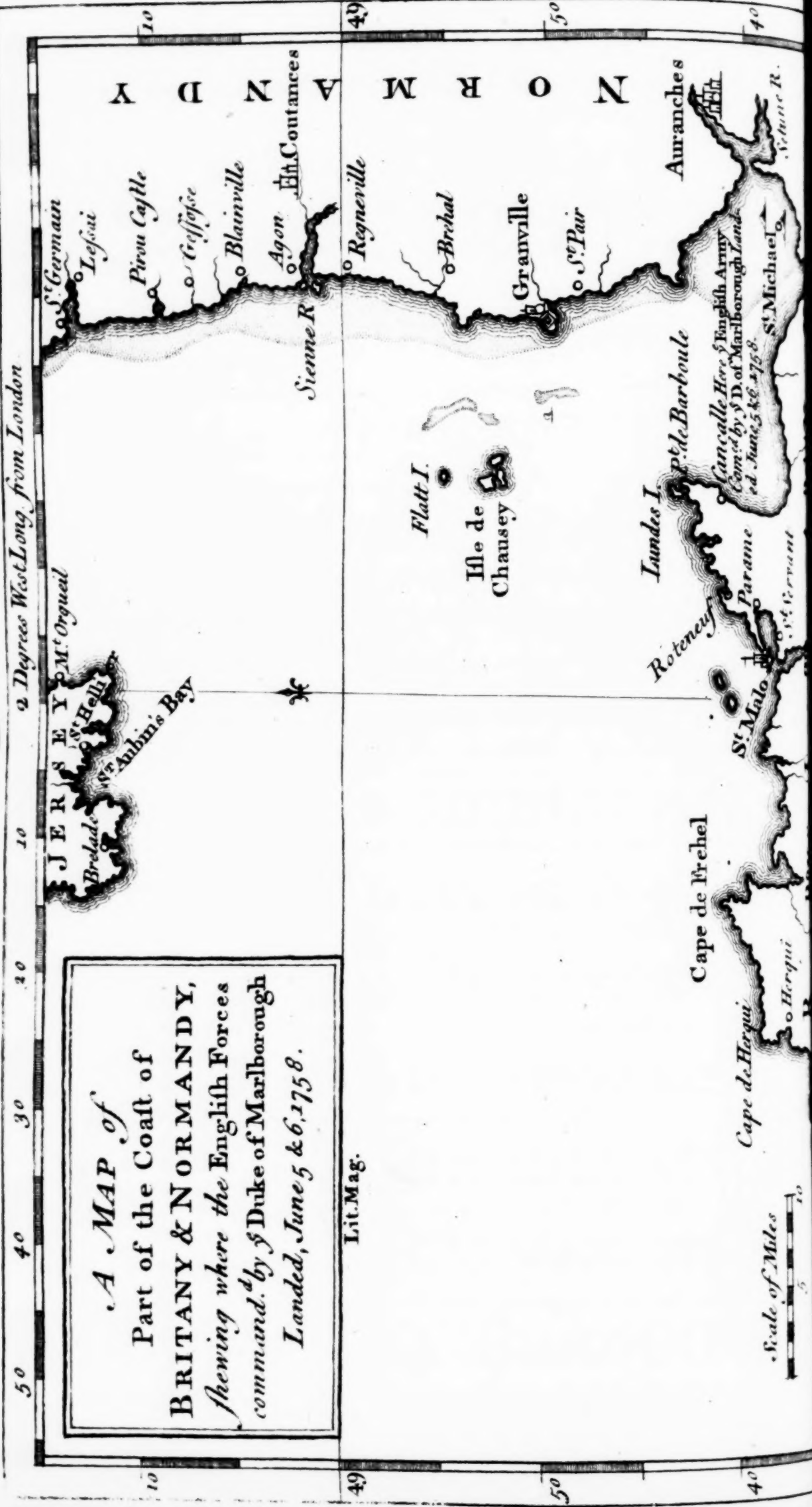
1. **F**acts, records, &c. &c. proving that every man in Britain hath a perfect interest in the Bill now depending relating to the Writ of Habeas Corpus. 2s. Faden.
2. An Appeal to the Public, &c. and considerations on the present dangerous State of the Stage in Ireland. 1s. 6d. Faden.
3. True Guide to the German Language. Nourse.
4. New Edition of Spectacle de la Nature. 1l. 1s. Franklin.
5. Companion for a sick Bed, by Dr. Conney. 1s. 6d. Thompson.
6. The Power of Protestant Religious Principles. 1s. 6d. Davis.
7. Tragædiarum Græcorum Delectus, &c. 5s. 6d. Fletcher.
8. Treatise on the Employment of the Poor, by William Bailly.
9. Humorous Ethicks. 6s. Owen.
10. Vinorium Nemus Carmen. 1s. 6d. Wilson.
11. Letters to Dr. Brown, Estimator of the Manners and Principles of the Times. 1s. Coote.
12. Works of Dr. John Potter. 18s. Prince.
13. An Enquiry into the Nature of our Saviour's Agony in the Garden. 1s. 6d. Noon.
14. Plan for regulating the Marine System, by Blake. 1s. 6d. Millar.
15. Navy Surgeon, by Atkins. 5s. Woodgate.
16. Elements of Chemistry, by Reid. 10s. Millar.
17. Louthiana; or an Introduction to the Antiquities of Ireland. 10s. Payne.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in MAY, 1758.

No.	BANK Stock.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S Sea old Annuities.	S Sea new Annuities.	Ba. 3 per Ba. An. reduced.	Ba. 3 per Ba. An. 1726.	India An. per Cent. An. 1751.	3 per Cent. An. 1751.	Bank. An. 1756.	Bank Ann. 1758.	B. Cir. pre. Ind Bonds' Lott Tick.		
												£.	s. d.	prem.
1	120	147	105	93	93	93	94	93	94	100	101	4	10	34s a
2	120	147	105	93	93	93	94	93	94	100	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	120	147	105	93	93	93	94	93	94	100	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	120	147	106	93	93	93	94	93	94	100	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	120	147	106	93	93	93	94	93	94	100	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	120	147	106	93	93	93	94	93	94	100	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	Sunday													
8	121	147	106	93	94	94	94	93	94	100	101	58s	59	Do.
9	121	147	106	93	94	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	40s a 41
10	121	147	106	93	94	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	121	147	106	93	94	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	121	147	106	93	94	94	94	93	94	101	101	62s	a 63	Do.
13	121	147	109	93	94	94	94	93	94	101	101	4	12	Do.
14	Sunday													
15	121	148	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	121	148	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	121	148	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	121	148	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	41s 42
19	121	148	109	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	121	148	109	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	Sunday													
22	122	148	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	58s	59	Do.
23	122	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
24	122	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
25	122	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	s 6d
26	121	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	D3.
27	121	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	4	15	Do.
28	Sunday													
29	121	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	4	12	Do.
30	121	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	121	147	106	94	95	94	94	93	94	101	101	Do.	Do.	Do.

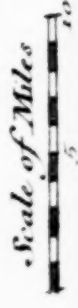
MARK-LANE
Wheat 30 to 36s qrs
Barley 20s to 24s
Oats 17 to 21s
Beans 24 to 26s

Basingstoke, 11 l oos load
26s to 29 qr
21s to 23 od
25s to 28 od
Reading, 14 l oos load
24s to 31 qr
22s to 25
32 to 37
Farnham, 10 l oos load
27s to 31 qr
21s to 24s
16 to 18
Henly, 11 l oos load
27s to 31 qr
21s to 24s
34s to 38s
Guildford, 10 l oos load
26s to 31 qr
21s to 24s
31s to 37s
Warminster, 42s to 50 qr
26s to 30
17s to 19
27s to 27
Devizes, 44s to 56 qu
24s to 28s
18s to 21s
34s to 42s
Gloucester, 3s od bush
28 6d
25 6d
4s od uth
Rit mingh, 6s 6d bush
3s 6d
2s od
4s 8d
London, Wh pec loaf
Hops 21 to 419
May 52s per load
Coals 40s Chal.



A MAP of
Part of the Coast of
BRITANY & NORMANDY,
shewing where the English Forces
command'd by the Duke of Marlborough
Landed, June 5 & 6, 1758.

Lit. Mag.



2 Degrees West Long. from London

J E R S E Y M^t Orgueil

Brelade St. Helier
St. Aubin's Bay

A N D Y

N O R M

Auranches

St. Germain

Lesqui

Pirou Castle

Groffosse

Blainville

Agon

Et. Coutances

Sienne R.

Regneville

Brchal

Granville

St. Pair

Flatt I.

Isle de
Chausey

Islands I.

pt. de Barbohle

Cancalle Hore of English Army
Com'd by the Duke of Marlborough
Landed June 5 & 6, 1758.

St. Michael

Sienne R.

Roteneuf

St. Molo

Cape de Brehel

Cape de Herqui

Herqui